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has within itself the means of maintaining the fertility of its soil, if proper economy is employed in its application.

We are lost in wonder at the bountiful provision of an All-wise Creator to meet all the varied wants of man, in every stage of the development of the world. For an age the timber of the forests supplied the navigators of our rivers with fuel, but as population and business increased science revealed at convenient points throughout the land a more substantial and economical material in the form of coal, and to render this arrangement the more complete, in the immediate vicinity of these immense fields of coal are beds of iron and springs of salt. So too, under the stimulating influence of rich deposits of the precious metals, suddenly revealed upon the western borders of our continent, a nation is raised up in a day, whose particular mission time has not yet revealed.

The same wisdom is displayed in the immense beds of mineral manures that are found throughout nearly the entire range of the Atlantic States, and the Geological surveys that are now going on in other States, still reveal similar deposits in those States. The partial survey of Kentucky already shows that marl exists in the counties of Union, Bullitt, Nelson, Shelby and Spencer, and probably other deposits will be found in the further progress of the survey. These marls, however, do not seem to compare in agricultural value with those of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, yet some of them, through the analysis of Dr. Robert Peter, show more than fifty per cent of carbonate of lime and other fertilizing ingredients.

Manures or fertilizers may be divided into three classes: 1st. The mineral or earthy, which are by far the most permanent portions of a soil, and are usually applied in the largest

#### MINERAL MANURES.

When it is remembered that there are large bodies of land in the old world, as well as whole States in the new, that once possessed all the elements of fertility of the rich prairies of the West, that now require immense quantities of manure to render their cultivation at all remunerative, and that the same process of exhaustion is now going on in the West that has brought those lands to their present exhausted and worn-out condition, we shall, we think, be excused for occasionally alluding to the subject of manures. In spending some weeks, the past season, among the farmers in the older States, we have been surprised to witness the immense quantities of manures that are transported long distances by rail road and by water to restore these now exhausted but once rich lands. We have seen whole cargoes of ground bones, leading one to wonder where such quantities could be gathered; besides these, there are ship loads of guano, poudrette, ashes and other fertilizers used, at a cost of from ten to thirty dollars per acre for a single dressing. Much of this great outlay might have been saved the present cultivators, had the proper course of tillage been carried out from the beginning. Every country

proportions. 2d. The organic, (vegetable and animal,) which are the least permanent, and are used in much smaller quantities than the mineral, and 3d. The saline, which are the most sparingly applied of all fertilizers, are the most readily absorbed by plants, and their period of duration in the soil is longer than the organic, but less than the mineral. A manure is either useful to vegetation, by affording in its simple, decomposed state, direct food or constituents of plants, or else it is a fertilizer, by adding to the soil increased power to absorb and retain atmospheric gases and moisture.

Our object now, however, is to allude to but one of these classes of manures, viz: the mineral or earthy manures. Marl, implies, properly speaking, a natural mixture of chalk, shells, or carbonate of lime, in some of its forms, with clay or sand, or both, and its value depends chiefly upon the proportion of lime, potash, &c., which it contains. The use of marl as a fertilizer, is of very ancient date, as it was much used by our English forefathers.—Pliny gives a full account of its extensive use as a manure by the early Britons. It was so highly prized that it was hauled long distances in carts, and even carried from the seashore to the interior on horseback.

The early Italians also considered marl as one of the most valuable applications they could make to their lands. It is thus spoken of by Columella: "If, nevertheless, you are provided with no kind of dung, it will be of great advantage to do what I remember Marcus Columella, my uncle, a most learned and intelligent husbandman, was frequently wont to do, viz: to throw marl upon such places as abound in gravel, and to lay gravel upon such as are too dense and stiff, and thus he not only raised great plenty of excellent corn, but made most beautiful vineyards."

"The beginning of all improvements in Germany," says Mr. S. S. Carr, in his prize essay, "is to give a dressing of marl, (containing on an average 60 per cent of carbonate of lime,) at the rate of 164 cubic feet per acre; by this means land not worth cultivating previously, yields excellent crops for 8 or 10 years, and if the straw produced during that time is carefully converted into manure, the productiveness does not materially decrease. Should that, however, be the case, the deposits of the ponds and even plats of peat-moss which not unfrequently occur, are carried upon the fallows in winter, whence these substances, when broken down by the frost, prove a valuable alternative

to the texture of the soil, especially where the pulse, rape and clover crops are gypsomed."

In Europe the term marl is applied to various mixtures of calcareous matter with clay, sand, &c., and the common test is to show a brisk effervescence on the application of vinegar or other acids.

But in the United States, and particularly in New Jersey, some of the extensive deposits of green sand are called marl, producing astonishing fertilizing effects upon certain soils, owing to the potash and other ingredients they contain, yet are so deficient in lime that their value cannot be indicated by the usual test with acids.

To the late Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, the country is more indebted than to any other man for bringing to light the great value of this fertilizer. The admirable treatise upon the subject of *Calcareous Manures*, written by him has been widely circulated throughout the United States, and affords information of great value to the farmer and general reader.

Marls generally abound in fossil shells and other organic remains, and are usually considered the richest, from the large quantities of carbonate of lime which they contain. The calcareous marls, found in the Atlantic States, contain more or less of the green sand, and are extremely rich in potash as well as lime.

The green sand or marl beds of New Jersey now furnish immense quantities of rich fertilizing material, the value of which is now beginning to be appreciated. It is transported to distant places, as well as extensively used at home, and at a time when the natural fertility of the soil was so far exhausted that cultivation without manure was no longer found profitable.

Upon the subject of the fertilizing properties of green sand, Professor Booth, of Delaware, makes the following remarks:

"When it is decomposed by the ordinary process of the laboratory, only a small quantity of silica and all the other constituents being dissolved, we may regard the oxide of iron, potassa and alumina as performing the principal functions, assisted by the presence of water.—The useful action of potash, or of ashes, in the soil, has long been acknowledged, and hence, as soon as it was known that green sand contained potassa, its utility was immediately referred to that alkali. Latterly, however, the opinion has gained ground that the protoxide of iron plays an important part by acting with the organic matter in the soil, in a manner resembling the saponification of oil by potash.

"The addition of much unleached ashes to a soil determines the formation of salts of potassa, which being very soluble are taken up in excess by growing plants, and produce such luxuriant vegetation as to cause it, technically speaking, to *burn up*. The same operation would probably occur with protoxide of iron, were its salts not soon converted into more insoluble humate and crenate of peroxide."

In comparing the value of the green sand with common farm yard manure, Mr. Woolley manured a piece of land in the proportion of 200 loads of good stable manure to the acre, applying upon an adjacent tract of the same soil his marl in the ratio of 20 loads per acre. The crops, which were timothy and clover, were much heavier upon the section which had received the marl, and there was this additional fact greatly in favor of the fossil manure over the putrescent one—that the soil was entirely free from weeds, while the stable manure had rendered its own crop very foul.

There can be no doubt that 20 loads of marl per acre must be regarded as an unnecessarily bountiful dressing, but computing the relative cost of the two manures, when employed in the ratio above stated, we find a considerable disparity in favor of the green sand. Placing the home value of farm-yard manure at 100 cents for each two horse load, and that of the marl at 25 cents per load, we have the expense of manuring one acre \$200, and of marling the same \$5.

No doubt further researches will bring to light other rich deposits of these mineral manures in the various States, when the period shall arrive to render their use necessary.

#### GREAT STEAM PLOWING MATCH.

The activity which is manifested on the subject of steam plowing, both in England and America, renders it necessary that we should frequently refer to the matter in order to keep our readers fully informed upon a subject of so much importance.

The greatest and most successful trial of plowing by steam, came off at Chester, Eng., at the recent show of the Royal Agricultural Society. Five steam plows entered the contest for the handsome prize of £500, (\$2,425.) Four of the plows were operated by stationary steam engines, drawing the plows back and forth by ropes and windlasses. The fifth plow, (Boydell's) had a traction engine, which moved over the field. Each of these engines moved four

plows, turning four furrows nine inches deep, in a dry, hard, stiff clay. One of the machines broke down during the trial; all the others did good work. The most successful plow was Fowler's. It plowed one and three quarter acres in two hours, in a very perfect manner.

If a similar handsome reward was offered by some of our State societies we think it would not be long before some of our ingenious mechanics would overcome every obstacle and furnish a steam horse that would perform wonders upon our great prairies.

#### GREAT FAIR OF THE ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION FOR 1858.

This exhibition commenced on Monday, the 6th of September, and continued six days.—For several reasons we feared it would be unsuccessful. The season had been very backward and unfavorable for farmers. The exhibition was held too early—at least a month—taking the backwardness of the season into consideration. A great deal of sickness exists throughout the entire West, and hundreds were prevented from attending on this account.—Money is very scarce—quite a hard article to be obtained on any terms—crops are poor, and such as have been raised are not yet marketed, and upon these, and many other accounts that we might enumerate, we feared the fair would be a failure.

But notwithstanding all these unpropitious circumstances (and no doubt they did deter thousands from attending) we are gratified in being able to state, that the attendance at the exhibition just closed, has been greater by many thousands than at either of the previous exhibitions of the Society. This only shows the strong hold this fair has on the farmers and citizens of the Mississippi valley. The Directors of the Association have labored long and arduously to make this Association the first of its kind in the Union, and they have not labored in vain. It now is universally admitted to be superior, not only to anything of the kind in this country, but in the world, and the officers of the Association have reason to rejoice at the success which has attended their efforts.

The press of the country was well represented at the Fair. And we were particularly gratified to see so many of our brethren of the agricultural press in attendance. Among the latter were Joseph Harris, of the *Genesee Farmer*, Rochester, N. Y.; D. J. Powers, of the *Wis-*

sonsin Farmer, Madison, Wis.; Hiram Torrey, of the Iowa Farmer, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Henry D. Emery, of Emery's Journal of Agriculture, Chicago, Illinois; F. G. Cary, of the Cincinnati, College Hill, Ohio, and perhaps others whose names we do not now recollect.

In making a report of the exhibition we shall be compelled on account of want of space to speak of the Agricultural Implements, Machines, &c., in the Agricultural department, and in the Stock department of our paper our readers will find a report on stock exhibited; in the Horticultural department our report on fruits, flowers, &c.

On Thursday, previous to the Fair, there was a field trial of Agricultural implements, on the farm of Benj. O'Fallon, for the purpose of testing the practical qualities of such as were offered in competition. We regret that a larger number of manufacturers did not see proper to enter their articles for this trial. The Grand Gold Medal of Honor was awarded to John Garnett & Co., of St. Louis, for the double or Michigan Sub Soil Plow, being the one, in the opinion of the committee, which would "accomplish the most thorough disintegration of the soil with the greatest economy of labor, time and money." This plow is manufactured by John Deere & Co., of Moline, Ill.

To Messrs. Clark, Plant & Norris, of St. Louis, was awarded the Grand Gold Medal of Honor for exhibiting the "Best Motive Power for farm use." This was a portable steam engine which should be on every farm. It can be made to thresh, saw, grind, &c., &c., with no danger of explosion. It is very simple in its construction, and almost any person can put it in operation and keep it in order.

To Mr. G. B. Griffin of Louisville, was also awarded the G. G. Medal of Honor for exhibiting his combined Hay, Straw and Cornstalk Cutter and Crusher—the Committee considering it the most important invention for farmers patented within the last three years, that was entered for competition for this premium.

Messrs. J. Garnett & Co., of St. Louis, agents for John Deere & Co., Manufacturers, Moline Ill., received first premiums on Fallow Plow, Stiff Sod Plow, Light Sod Plow, and Sod and Subsoil Plow; these were practically tested at the Grand Field Trial and the work which they performed gave universal satisfaction.

A first premium was awarded to G. D. Colton, Galesburg, Ill., for Colton's Excelsior Two-wheel Plow. The driver rides and evidently has a very easy time of it. Some objected to it

on this account, saying that a sleepy driver might fall off and be buried in the furrow.

On Harrows the first premium was awarded to Vosco M. Chaffe, on a rotary harrow, manufactured by Clark, Plant & Norris. We are not yet prepared to speak of its merits—not having seen it in operation; the Second premium was awarded to H. M. Platt, of N. Y. city, on what is known as the Universal Harrow. We were much pleased with this, and consider it the best harrow in use. It is all made of iron except the teeth, which are steel. It is so constructed as to adapt itself to any inequalities in the surface, however small.

Tobey & Anderson, Peoria Ill., received first premium on Corn Cultivator.

John J. Squire of Bunker Hill, Ill., received first premium on self-discharging Hay Rake; Spencer Day, of Beaver Dam, Wis., second premium.

On Horse Corn Planters the first premium was awarded to Wheeler & Co., of Janesville, Wisconsin, 2nd premium to R. J. Clay, of St. Louis, Mo.

We very much regret that Brown's Illinois Corn Planter did not reach the Fair Grounds until after the Committee had made their report. We saw this Planter in operation on the farm of E. N. Warfield, Esq., of Cooper Co., Mo., last spring, and were highly pleased with it, as all were who saw it at work. The ground is prepared and laid off one way. Two men and one team with this Planter, at one operation, can lay off two rows, drop the corn in both rows regularly, and cover the same, just as fast as the horses walk. This they can do all day long, and farmers can judge of the number of acres they can plant in one day. Although it came too late to receive the first premium, the Committee desire to favorably recommend it.

On Grain Drills, Elam & Littlefield, of St. Louis, Mo., received first premium; Terrell & Buchanan, of St. Louis, 2nd premium.

Moies & Co., of St. Louis, received first premium on Broadcast Sower.

Mr. S. C. Mendenhall, of Richmond, Ind., exhibited a hand loom with which we were highly pleased. Any person, old or young, feeble or strong, educated or ignorant, can weave any kind of goods with it at a most rapid rate. Every farmer ought to have one or more of these looms. Price \$40.00. It received the first premium. The committee also recommended the Directors of the Society to award the Grand



Gold Medal of Honor to Mr. Mendenhall, the inventor of this loom.

To Messrs. Kingslands & Ferguson, of St. Louis, was awarded the Grand Gold Medal of Honor for the best Horse Power for farm use. Munn & Co., of Louisville, received the 2d premium. The Horse Power of Messrs. Kingslands & Ferguson we consider one of the best in the country, and it is generally so regarded.

**Hemp Brakes.**—The Merchants and Manufacturers of St. Louis offered two premiums—\$300 for the best and \$200 for the 2d best machine for breaking and cleaning dew rotted hemp by steam or horse power. There were four entries for these premiums by the following inventors, viz: James McDonald, Rocheport, Mo.; G. F. S. Zimmerman, St. Joseph, Mo.; Samuel H. Little, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Baker & Co., Lexington, Mo. All of these machines seemed to do very good work. But the first premium of \$300 was finally awarded to G. W. Baker & Co., of Lexington, Mo. The second premium of \$200, to Samuel H. Little, of St. Louis, Mo. Each machine had its friends, but we think the judgement of the hemp growers was in favor of Little's machine. We expected to see two other Hemp Brakes on the ground—one invented by Mr. William Shelby, of La-Fayette Co., Mo., and the other by J. Locke Hardeman, Esq., of Saline county, Mo. We have seen both of these, and were particularly pleased with that of Mr. Hardeman. It was the intention of both of these gentlemen to exhibit their machines at the St. Louis fair. But since our visit to Mr. Hardeman last summer, we have heard with the deepest regret and grief of his death. He was one of the noblest men we ever became acquainted with, possessing a remarkably inventive and philosophical mind. The Brake which he invented he has been laboring to perfect for years, and died just as he had succeeded. We are pained to hear of his death. We have in our possession certificates from Col. M. M. Marmaduke and Hon. C. F. Jackson, of Saline county, stating what this brake has done, which we shall publish at some future time. The hemp growers of Missouri ought to take some measures in regard to this invention to bring it into notice and to prevent its being lost to them, if found valuable.

D. Landreth & Son received first premiums on the largest exhibition of Agricultural Implements, largest exhibition of Implements manufactured by exhibitor, snout machine, hand corn sheller, &c. &c.

**Threshing Machines, (four horse power).—**

There were three entries, viz: Munn & Co., of Louisville, Kingslands & Ferguson, St. Louis, and Clark, Plant & Norris, St. Louis. These were tested by actual trial, the wheat being brought on the ground and threshed. In eight minutes, the length of the test-time, Messrs. Kingslands & Ferguson's machine threshed and cleaned ten bushels and twenty-five pounds of wheat. We did not hear the result with the other machines. The first premium, a Grand Silver Medal, was awarded to the machine of Messrs. K. & F., it being, in the opinion of the committee, the best thresher. The 2d premium was awarded to Messrs. Clark, Plant & Norris.

Of Eight Horse Power Threshers, there were two entries, Munn & Co., Louisville, and Clark, Plant & Norris, St. Louis. These were also tried, and the first premium awarded to Clark, Plant & Norris; second to Munn & Co.

The first premium was awarded to Clark, Plant & Norris for best Hay Press, (Dedrick's patent); second to Joseph Morris, (Ingersoll's patent.) There were five entries.

#### PROFITABLE FARMING.

There is no class of cultivators who derive so large a profit from the soil they cultivate, as market gardeners. Many of them commence the business poor men, and often on land which they rent at high rates; yet in a few years they become wealthy, and purchase land at a cost of several hundred dollars per acre. The success of this class of farmers does not arise altogether from the greater price that garden vegetables bear, compared with ordinary staple farm crops, but from the more thorough manuring and the better mode of cultivation practiced by them. They have become familiar with the advantages arising from these practices, from education and from the necessity of adopting the best methods of manuring and cultivation, in order to meet the high rents they pay, and other expenses incident to their particular branch of cultivation. Many English farmers who pay enormous rents and heavy expenses for draining their land and for manure, realize more clear profits than many of our American farmers do.

Since the improvements in land and water communication, by steamboats and railroads, gardening has become very profitable, in the more southern sections of the country, for the supply of vegetables to the northern cities, and this business has been established upon the Islands of the sea as well as upon the borders

of the main land. Bermuda and other Islands furnish Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other more northern cities, with potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables, some weeks before they mature in the gardens of their more immediate neighborhoods. Then the gardeners near Charleston, Norfolk and other southern cities, furnish a supply for the cities farther north, before the home supply comes in, and thus prolonging the season for early vegetables and fruits, to more than double the natural period. This not only extends the period of supply for these luxuries, but adds materially to the health of the people, as well as giving profitable employment to hundreds of worthy cultivators.

As an evidence of the profits of this branch of agriculture, we copy the following from the first annual report of the Norfolk, Va., Mechanics' and Merchants' Exchange, by the Committee on Farms, of the Seaboard Agricultural Society. Four farms were offered for the Society's premiums, with the annexed returns of their sales, expenses and profits:

1st. The "Armistead Farm," 100 acres, (originally poor.)

Gross amount of sales, - - \$17,128,28

Expenses, including everything, 6,590,78

Leaving a profit of \$10,537,59, or \$105,37 per acre for the entire farm.

2d. The "View Farm" of 100 acres:

Gross amount of sales, - - - \$13,852,81

Expenses, including everything, 6,500,00

Leaving a total profit of \$7,352,81, or \$73,52 per acre for the entire farm.

It should, however be remarked that, a portion of the money charged as "expenses," on this farm, was appended in the purchase of stock, agricultural implements, &c., which could not have been legitimately charged against the farm expenses of that year.

3d. "Mercer & Ivans' Farm" of 20 acres:

Gross amount of sales, - - - \$6,000,00

Expenses, - - - - - 2,500,00

Leaving a profit of \$3,500, or \$175 per acre for the entire farm.

4th. The "Wilson Farm" of 25 acres:

Gross amount of sales - - - \$7,584,62

Expenses of all kinds, - - - 3,371,45

Showing a profit of \$4,213,17, or \$120,37 per acre for the entire farm.

These figures may look large to some who are not familiar with the benefits of high manuring and improved farming, but the committee state that these returns were corroborated to their entire satisfaction. And as proof against

a supposition of exaggeration, we may say that two of them were rented on shares, and that the exhibitors were obliged to account to the owners of the soil at the rate of profit here given. They show, we are confident, a larger margin of profit than any bodies of land of similar extent in the Union. Yet the very land upon which these enormous profits were made, was rated, ten or fifteen years ago, at from ten to fifteen dollars per acre. And even now, farms may be purchased at these rates, which need only the hand of industry and skill to make them almost equally profitable.

We have long been familiar with the character of these lands, and know them to be light and sandy, and by a western farmer would be considered not only poor but very poor; yet what nature has withheld is more than compensated for by the skill and industry of the farmer. The same means employed upon our fertile soil would insure a return that would astonish the present cultivators.

(Written for the Valley Farmer.)

#### HOW TO MAKE THE COUNTRY ATTRACTIVE.

To make the country attractive to young men, something more is wanted than to tell them of the sweets of country life and the horrors of city life. No one can appreciate the calm and beauty of the former, until he has experienced the worries, the tumults, the agitations and disappointments of the latter. What is wanted to keep young men in the country? That is the question. And where shall we find a satisfactory answer? We have nothing, or next to nothing, at the present day, by which to give a reply.

Let us consider for a moment, *what are young men?* Knowing what they are, we may find out what they want, by the same rule by which all laws are discovered and then complied with. To do that let us put aside our bigotries accidentally acquired by imperfect training.

Our young men are mostly trained in our old fashioned system of education, originally intended for "clerks," or clergymen designed for the church. Italy being then the great centre of learning, and Latin the language of the Roman society, the ecclesiastical portion of society was trained to a knowledge of the language of the learned, because almost all works of merit in arts, sciences and religion were in that polite tongue. The Latin language thus became the mainstay and bond of the Romish clerical system, and the current of Romish thought thus infused into the rest of Europe, held it in the chains of Romish interests with far more power than would have done an army of a million of men.

This "clerical" language was the only one allowed to be taught to maintain these same

currents of thought which characterized the works and interests of the time. To break from them was to set up originality and independence of mind. Because nature is endless in her varieties, and new words create new thoughts and new thoughts moral revolutions. Hence Europe, like a poor painter, under the rod of the old training, was compelled to be a mere imitator of the old masters, instead of using their knowledge as a step to further knowledge, and consequently to originality and genius.

We train our farmers' sons in the same "clerical" school, under the same false reasonings. We reduce his mind to that low moral standard which a study and reading, at an early and impressible age, of the bloody and mischievous doings of brutal men in a barbarous age, cannot fail to produce. And yet what everlasting complaints of the slow progress of civilization! While if we would instruct them in the arts and sciences, which are the glorious works and evidences of Divine government, and which divested of their hard and barbarous names, are singularly adapted to the minds of the young, we should rear up a generation intellectually and morally superior to any one preceding.

We have had many individual instances of the results of this natural training in the knowledge of God's works and laws, and any one may make the experiment in his own family, if he will, by giving to one the classical, word driving, memory destroying, brain racking education, and to another the solid, practical, healthful education of the things and realities about us.

The energy of the youth, while his passions are excited by the licentious mythology of the ancients, and by the eight hours-a-day inculcation of the horrors of their wars and unmanly treacheries, will find no vent on the hard wooden benches beyond filthiness of thought and the concoctions of the meanness and mischief thus instilled into him. While he, in whom the beauties and endless varieties of Nature's laws are continually calling up in his mind admiration and love for the great Creator, finds in the green fields, in the rocks, as well as in the laboratory of the chemist an outlet for true manly energy, and health for both body and mind.

Here is the difficulty—to give food, true, honest, manly food to youthful energy. And the whole question lies in its solution. If you prison him morally by your classical training, can you wonder that the insanity of his thoughts instinctively drives him to the city, where they can rage at will, agreeably to his teachings, in honorable [read horrible] struggles with his fellow men for position and fortune; where every created passion, (so carefully inculcated,) of ambition, lust, greediness, animosity, envy, meanness and treachery, form a vent suited to his unmanly energy. Can you wonder that we have rowdies, fruits of the training of our classical literature, and our classical politics—for our low party struggles are a result of the same inculcated machiavelism?

To save our youth from this "clerical" training, and give to their energy a proper object, is what every honest man must now strive after.

Where that is accomplished religion will be something better than a respectable hypocrisy and fanatic mockery. And earnest men, feeling that they have not been morally deceived by a licentious training, will then give up their fierceness and falsity, and teach and preach the gospel of love and unselfishness as Christ taught it.

Having created our young men as they are, we cannot stop the current of their inclination to the cities. You may tell them of its horrors, of its difficulties—you may prove to them that nine out of every ten lose their manliness in the struggle and perish, and you may show them by endless proofs that it is not energy or intelligence that succeeds, *any more than in a lottery it is honesty that gains*; but on the contrary, for moral reasons, hardly yet appreciated by us, the intellectually incapable and the bad are mostly the recipients of good fortune and success—newspaper bespatterings of the lucky to the contrary notwithstanding. You may tell them all this, but having educated them for fighting, they now quite naturally go in for the struggle and the accompanying "fun" of every kind.

To check this tide, we want agricultural schools and colleges where *things* may be taught and the classical languages banished till a less impressible age for those who require to know them. A year of riper age and reason will easily master Latin, while the modern languages, with their more honest thoughts and adaptations to our minds, will give an easier, a higher and a finer groundwork for moral and literary training from an early age.

To check this tide there is one more void to be filled. There is energy to be expended in pleasure as well as toil. True education requires that the toil of the day should be compensated for by the pleasure of harmony and social enjoyments. The all-toil system is one of the most injurious, morally and physically, that can be imagined, and to an unprejudiced man who does not stick with classical obtuseness to names and systems rather than facts and truths, strange developments might be made from amongst the most "moral" nations, showing a moral inferiority to so-called "immoral" ones, which the very limited "respectable" class think it a part of their creed to discredit.

This world is not a world of mere drudgery. It is a world of pleasure too, in endless ways. When the teacher shall be trained to have a soul in him, and to put off his classical frown for the earnest humanity of a manly heart, the school itself will become a very centre of pleasure. The lecture room is a step in advance.—The theatre, conforming to modern influences, will have its uses. The gymnasium and ball-room, within the limits of reason, will drive away disease and give exhilaration to the mind, by allowing fuller and healthier play to the muscles and lungs. All these things the country must have.

And when the agricultural college and school become centres of agricultural villages, and these villages contain within themselves those means of social and refined enjoyments, which

are now, from excess and abuse, a part of the license and degradation of the city, then our young men, finding both nature and art combined with work and pleasure, will seek the country, because in it alone will they discover contentment for the energies of their nature. S.

[For the Valley Farmer.]

### JOURNALS OF AGRICULTURE.

Their worth to the farmer cannot be estimated, but they are not infallible guides, nor do their getters up, claim any such position for them. They do not pretend that all the truths of farming are locked up in their pages unadulterated with error, as it must more or less mingle like worthless weeds and grain. Nor do their conductors desire farmers to follow them blindly, but to judge and weigh well, all the connecting circumstances. Agricultural papers are the written experiences, plans, and suggestions of farmers who are anxious to get as far as possible the facts bearing upon their calling, and those who most write for them are generally those who most know their ignorance, and are upon the "anxious seats" for enlightenment. It is not the mere facts alone that are treasured in those vehicles of thought, that make them valuable, but it is their action upon every thinking man, calling out ideas that would have forever lain latent. To the farmer, their benefit is not more in what he gets from others than in what he gets from himself. These journals give every reflecting man food to digest that naturally begets a crop of ideas, and must fall upon very weak soil if they do not pay their readers an hundred fold, yea, it may be depended upon, if subscribers to well conducted journals of the farm, do not get five hundred per cent profit upon their subscriptions, that the seed must have fallen upon a very *sappy* soil, where there must be a corresponding poverty of soul that all the phosphates or super-phosphates can never make a decent pate of.

These journals not only benefit farmers directly and personally, but the whole family. Show me a farmer's wife who reads and is interested in them and you will see a lady whose countenance betokens something more than the vacant stare, which is far too common all through rural districts; and where the parents are both interested in informing themselves about the farmhold and the household, the children are sure to be imbued with the spirit of progress. When our farmers have spent half as much money for, and half as much time in, reading farm journals, as they have political journals, no country on the globe will equal this in an agricultural point of view. There are no nations who understand the theory and practice of government better than we do, and it is greatly owing to much thought and much reading upon all matters appertaining to government affairs. I am proud to feel that our country, that our people are able to fill this high position. Now, then, while I would not abate one jot or tittle of this desire for information in political affairs, I would have my farmer friends still better acquainted with the honorable profession they have

chosen, and have every soul of them qualify themselves to be professional men, profound, practical men. Agriculture is one of the highest professions to which any man can attain. It is not based upon moonshine, but upon terra firma. It is the foundation of all professions, and upon which, all others must lean for support, and I would have every farmer make himself worthy of his profession. In no way can it be done but by informing himself of his surroundings, and this is the object of journals of agriculture; as I have before said, when the farmers of this country have expended half the money and half the time in learning the philosophy of farming successfully, that they have in learning political philosophy, they will have the best farms, the best homes in the world, an American Garden of Eden, as they have as much talent and aptness agriculturally, as civilly.

The spirit of progress is already kindled in the bosoms of thousands and hundreds of thousands of the yeomanry of our country, and it needs but for them to speak through the farm journals in facts and figures, that *all* may become stimulated. At present political papers, circulate one hundred to one of farming papers, but the time is coming when the journal that will have the greatest circulation in America, shall preach, shall teach, the great truths of Agriculture. It is second to no interest in the country, but the legislators have just begun to discover the fact. The great error of the farming community has been in not figuring sufficiently, but now is the time for them to repent and bring forth the fruits meet for repentance, by using freely, the papers established to promote their interests, by writing for them, by figuring for them, by subscribing for them, by *paying* for them, then will they see papers worthy of their patronage and an honor to their honorable profession.

L. G. C.

[For the Valley Farmer.]

### LARGE, vs. SMALL FARMS.

There is a growing desire manifested by a great many men, (particularly in this western country) to add field to field, and acre to acre, until the complaint is, that taxes are so exorbitant that they are scarcely able, at the end of the year, to make both ends meet. Now, the fact is, when we examine into such cases, that these persons own, it may be, hundreds of acres which do not yield a cent in return. Let us try to find the policy of such measures. The land holder may say to the stranger, You must not cut *that* timber; You must not encroach *there* with your fencing; You must not set your buildings on *that* spot; that's my land. But where can we find either profit or satisfaction in all this. Perhaps, indeed, the owner may find some trouble and difficulty in enforcing these instructions. Perhaps, again, he may be preventing some honorable and enterprising (though less wealthy) man from becoming a citizen of his community, and it is more than probable that he is preparing a way for a settlement of renters, having no inducement to add either to the



appearance or value of the premises, and who, in the end, will prove neither ornaments to the community or acquisitions to society.

One wealthy gentleman, however, replies, I want to leave a respectable share of property to each of my children: I worked hard to get a start and don't want them to break down their constitution as I did mine. It may be that this same gentleman and his family literally lived "from hand to mouth" while the land buying process was in operation. Such a case came under my observation a short time since, and hear "the conclusion of the whole matter." The old man, prostrated by a lingering disease, made his will, and the contents thereof were unwisely made known to his children. From that time there were bickerings and jealousies among some, and trading upon the strength of the will among other members of the family, the whole proceedings anything but soothing to a dying pillow; indeed the old man was so harassed, that a few days before his death, said he to a friend, "I have lived a long time; I have had a constitution of iron; I have slaved and wasted it away in trying to lay up something for my children, and now they will not even let me die in peace."

This is not an isolated example. Much might be said about the appropriations made of the wealth obtained in this way and the verification of the old adage that "riches take wings and fly away," "easy come, easy go," &c.

It is not, however, my present purpose to teach a moral lesson either to the spendthrift or his economizing father, but simply to make some natural deductions, attendant upon the system of extensive land holding. We notice first, a ruinous system of cultivation; large crops put in in a slovenly manner; the ground half plowed and the crop only half attended. 2d. Great waste in harvesting. 3d. A falling off in profit proportionate to expenditure. 4th. Generally a large amount of uncultivated and waste land. 5th. Preventing good citizens from settling in and filling up the community. 6th. Consequently cutting off the privileges of schools and society. 7th. Drowning all spirit of enterprise in the way of improvements, &c. The opposite of these things may be observed in thickly settled districts and the facts, perhaps, are worthy of a passing thought. \*\*\*\*

[Written for the Valley Farmer.]

#### DOGS.

Neighbor J. has three hounds and wants to get another. Besides these he has a large woolly monster, a most excellent *watch dog* (when at home) and withal can whip any dog about town. Neighbor D. has nine hounds, two of them most excellent hunters; will hardly notice anything but a fox. Now for their use.

Not long since we heard neighbor J. blowing his horn and his dogs yelling. Pretty soon came neighbor D.'s dogs and neighbor somebody else's also. It was now about dusk and three men (mounted) set off to the brush, about five miles distant. Very soon they started a fox and a "most beautiful race" for a short dis-

tance, when the dogs all turned "square off" after a *rabbit*. This was a predicament—as it was impossible to collect the hounds again and the final result was, that the hunters returned home silent and sleepy. Perhaps this was hardly an average hunt, but as these expeditions are only occasional, and the dogs kept for no other purpose they certainly do not pay.

Neighbor A. has some favorites of a little different grade. Towser is a mongrel pup about half grown, which the boys bought for one dollar and prevailed on their indulgent parents to keep. Fiddler is a shaggy haired fellow belonging to neighbor A.'s widowsister, but will hardly ever stay at home. Old Sound is a venerable and superannuated specimen, left by the man that neighbor A. bought his farm from, with a modest request that he should be kindly cared for until he came to lay down his earthly tenement. Lightning-rod is a spry little mink, of the rat-tarrier breed, given to neighbor A.'s wife by a lady in town. Balm of Gilead is a sort of heal-all of a fellow, prized particularly because he is "so good to the children."—Neighbor B., C., and so on to the end of the alphabet have a similar category, so that upon the whole my sheep are in constant jeopardy. Now the question is, what am I to do? There is an old saying, "love me, love my dog." Now I would not mind being on terms of pretty good fellowship with two or three of the best of them but as the case is they are too numerous. I do not wish to try to make an impression that there is no such thing as a good dog. I do not say that there have not been cases in which Newfoundland dogs have rescued children from watery graves, but the cases are very rare indeed, and it is certainly better to keep children away from the stream, than to keep a dog to save them from drowning. Again, how often do we find that instead of keeping hogs out of a gap, that a dog will permit them to go through, chase them to the extreme end of the field, and then catch, hold and tare them until you come to the rescue—to say nothing of the vines and other things trampled and spoiled in the chase.—There are hogs running round here every day whose ears (or want of ears) and mangled bodies give some evidence of the uses dogs are put to in our community. Therefore taking into consideration the fact that there are so few good among the numbers of worthless brutes, I have come very near denouncing the whole tribe as a nuisance. The annual expense of keeping dogs to say nothing of the loss of property they occasion by their mischievous habits is immense, and the food they consume is that much profit taken out of the owner's pocket.—But some imagine that they cannot do without a dog, and generally the poorer a man is the more dogs he must have.

Farmers, raise sheep or hogs for the next five years, instead of those lazy, good-for-nothing curs you have about you and give us the result. I would sincerely and heartily go for a heavy dog tax. Let those who *raise dogs* be subjected to bear a good share of the burden and I have no doubt the measure would, in some degree, lessen the number of these worthless animals. \*\*\*\*

## Stock Raising Department.

### St. Louis Fair—Exhibition of Stock in the Amphitheatre.

In our Agricultural Department we have given some account of the Agricultural implements and machines exhibited at this Fair. We will now furnish our readers with a description of the exciting exhibition of animals in the amphitheatre. We regret that other important duties prevented us from witnessing this part of the exhibition. We condense from the *Republican* such portions of its reports as we think will be of most interest to our readers.

#### FIRST DAY.

The withdrawal of the Military from the arena was followed by the commencement of the regular exhibition, as laid down in the programme of the amphitheatre. A choice band of musicians in the second balcony of the Pagoda discoursed most excellent and charming music, as the gates were thrown open, and ten stallions entered the ring. According to the classification, they were draft stallions. But according to our judgment very little discrimination was displayed by the owners of some of them in entering them as draft horses. Unless a horse that can pull is to be denominated technically a 'draft horse.' Some of the horses in the ring had no more pretension in size, muscle or bone to be called a draft horse than any buggy nag in the livery stables of the city. If we mistake not, there was a mare among the stallions. Whether her owner mistook the call, or whether the mare mistook her sex, or was ambitious to be a horse, as the Bloomers and other strong minded women are apparently ambitious to be men, we do not know; but we aver as our belief that among the stallions somebody introduced a mare. Among the ten that entered, there were some superior draft animals, worthy of note and a premium in any field—large, compact, muscular, big-boned fellows, and some of them elastic in their tread as a deer, and the ten, including the mare, looking powerful enough, if well hitched to the amphitheatre, with its twenty-five thousand people, to give them a strong move toward St. Louis. After a due inspection by the Committee, the first premium was awarded to "Policy," a dappled iron-gray, belonging to Frank St. Cyr, of St. Louis. He was well worthy of this recognition of his merit, so far as neck, shoulder, chest and fore quarters, and well put up hind quarters are concerned, with a most powerful forearm, well muscled down to the hook, but subject to the criticism of being too long-bodied, and not closely coupled. The second premium was awarded to "Gilbert," owned by T. H. Pointer, of Owensboro, Kentucky, a fine horse of great power, and, in the judgment of some, entitled to the first premium. We concurred, however, in the opinion of the Committee. The above were four years old and over. Following these came three year olds—or rather one, for there was no competition. He was a brown St. Lawrence horse, belonging to Charles Ellard, of St. Louis. In

general style and appearance, excepting color, he reminded one of the old horse, and poses the remarkable quality of his sire, great trotting speed. But why should a horse of this class, belonging to a family of roadsters, notoriously trotting stock, designed for such, and all their progeny expected to be good buggy horses, why should such a horse be entered as a draft horse, and because there is no competition carry away the first premium as the best draft horse of his class on the Ground? An agricultural association is supposed to include within its designs the fostering of the breeding of different classes of horses, draft horses, roadsters, carriage horses, saddle horses, &c., &c. And if a horse is a roadster, he should be discriminated as such, and not be allowed to enter as a draft horse. So, also, there is a manifest distinction between a carriage horse and a buggy horse. Proper breeding will beget a stock of carriage horses possessed of qualities suitable for carriage work, and not so well adapted to buggy work. Horses competing for carriage premiums should be limited to that unless the Association wish to confound all distinctions, and indiscriminately to allow a horse to be buggy or carriage in his adaptations, according as his owner may see fit to enter him, giving him a premium first as a carriage horse, and then again as a buggy horse. There is one classification only under which a horse good for one kind of work might be allowed to compete for a premium under another class—and that is "horses for all kind of work, or for general use." Two year old stallions for draft came next. There were five entries. The first premium was awarded to "Dragon," belonging to Capt. D. M. Frost, of St. Louis; the second to "Romus," belonging to W. H. Dorsett, of St. Louis. Then followed stallions of one year and under two—five entries. The first premium was awarded "Sampson," owned by W. Haydon, of St. Louis; the second was given to "War Eagle," belonging to J. Turpin, St. Louis.

One year olds followed—three entries. The first premium was given to "Snap," owned by A. J. Hibler, of St. Louis; and the second to "Tam," owned by Thomas Gardner of St. Louis. This closed the forenoon exhibition. The crowd of spectators then dispersed, leaving the amphitheatre nearly deserted for two hours, while the thousands went to lunch, dinner, picnic, or what not, according as they were prepared.

The invited guests and members of the Press were well provided for by the Directory, and at two o'clock were well fortified for another session in the amphitheatre. The afternoon exhibition opened with three entries of draft geldings. The seats were crowded with spectators. The first premium was awarded to W. A. Smith of St. Louis, and the second to J. W. Fair of Franklin county. The first was a large and powerful brown, heavily muscled and generally well proportioned, and of fine action.

Following this came four draft mares, four year olds down, breeders. The first premium was awarded to H. C. Sexton of St. Louis, and the second to J. Turpin, of Carrollton, Illinois. The mare of Mr. Sexton was one of the lar-

gest and heaviest we ever saw, almost a mammoth, powerful as a locomotive, with a remarkable shoulder, breadth and depth of chest, great girth, well developed hind quarters, big-boned, well barrelled and ribbed, but rather clumsy in her action.

Next in order were the two-year olds—three entries. The first premium was awarded to "Lady Lawrence," belonging to A. R. Taylor, of St. Louis. She is a St. Lawrence filly, and a very fine one, too, but not a draft mare though entered and rewarded as such. The second premium to "Sally," owned by J. B. Allen, of St. Louis. Following those were draft fillies under two years; only one entered; no competition. The premium was awarded to her, a beautiful creature, belonging to Capt. T. B. Hudson, of St. Louis. She is a St. Lawrence colt, and one of the finest we ever saw. But there is a novelty in this bringing forward St. Lawrence horses, some of them out of blooded mares of racing families, as draft horses. Next in order were draft fillies under one year—two entries. The first premium was awarded to Bell Morgan, owned by E. Dorsey, of Louisville, Ky. and the second to Betsey, owned by O. Hotchkiss, of St. Louis. Following this display of draft horses was the most interesting exhibition of the day, that of matched horses for carriage and buggy use. Of carriage horses seven pair entered the arena. Of these four were bobtails, all were bays, except one pair of blacks. Four pair of the bays were admirable specimens of horse flesh, well matched in color, size, and general style, and fine travelers. Mr. Charles Derby's fine bays were there, attached to a heavy carriage, and labored under some disadvantage on this account. The others were hitched to light buggies. One pair belonging to Jesse Arnot of this city, attracted universal attention and admiration, and carried off the first premium. They stand sixteen hands high, with fine heads and ear, the neck well set to the head, with sloping shoulders well adapted to harness work, measuring well round the girth well proportioned bodies, fine loin, taper limbs, lively steppers, with their legs well under them, in free and easy motion, and very showy in their action. They were well handled, and undoubtedly deserved the premium they took. We should judge their weight to be about eleven hundred pounds each. The second premium was given to Wynore & Estes, of Liberty, Clay county. They had a pair of handsome bays, with sparkling white feet. Besides these were two other pair, fine travelers and worthy of mention. We do not know the names of their owners.

Matched mares for carriage work came next. The first premium was awarded to L. Dorsey, of Louisville, Ky., for a pair of browns, a choice pair, handsome, and fine in style when traveling. The second premium was given to J. T. Thornton, of Independence, for a pair of long-tail browns—a meritorious span, though one of them, we judged superior to the other.

Next in order came horses for buggy use—seven entries of matched horses—and take them together, a remarkably fine lot. Five pairs were blood bays, hob-tailed, good travelers, active,

strong goers and evidently very interesting to the crowd. There was much driving around the ring, some good trotting was done, and the multitude gave vent to their opinions according as their fancies ruled the moment, in hurrahs, clapping of hands, outcalls, and a general noise. The thousands were much excited by an unexpected extemporaneous performance, "not in the hills," in the shape of a dashing runaway on the part of one pair of the horses. The driver seemed self-possessed and undisturbed, though powerless to arrest the progress of his bays. Round and round and round they went, at a racing pace, circling the ring a dozen times or more, having the game all to themselves; for they seemed to regard their driver "not in" for the present occasion. But though a ring has no ending, the race did have one, and in due time the spirited bays came to a stand still, and the exhausted reinsman had time to recuperate. He displayed good pluck during his career and when he took his seat he was saluted by the spectators with a thundering hurrah. The Judges had then an opportunity to inspect the horses, and after a protracted conference, and amid much diversity of judgment, to award the premiums. The first premium was given to Wynore & Estes, for the bays, which had carried off a second premium as carriage horses. We do not wish to disparage those horses; but we do not believe that one of the committee, capable of judging of the qualities of a good buggy horse, would ever think of buying them to drive to a buggy. They are too large and heavy, weighing some 200 pounds each, and very properly were entered first as carriage horses. They are not lively, speedy travelers, but rather dignified and stately, and admirably suited to a carriage weighing about 1500 pounds. They would attract attention anywhere.

The second premium was awarded to John J. Anderson, of St. Louis, for a pair of genuine buggy horses, strong goers, speedy, compactly built, hardy fellows that can roll a buggy along twelve miles an hour, and not feel it much. Among the horses in the ring was a pair of bobtailed bays, from Burlington, Iowa, belonging to D. A. Demming. They attracted more attention than any others by their fine trotting around the ring. In our judgment, they were the best made buggy horses in the ring, taking them from ear to fetlock, before and behind, with the solitary exception of their tails, which had been badly treated in the nicking process. So much of the hair had been pulled out that the tails, which are an indispensable appendage in the proper finishing out of a horse, had a thin and meagre aspect and detracted much from the handsome appearance of the horses. But otherwise they were very fine horses, well put up every way, and entitled to something in the shape of a blue ribbon and silver pitcher.

The exhibition in the arena closed with a show of buggy mares. There were but two entries. Mr. B. W. Alexander, of this city, entered the Muscatine mares, exhibited here for two years by Mr. Green, of Muscatine, Iowa. They are so well known that we need say no more than this: they are as honest, fast trotters as they

ever were, doing their remarkable work in as clean and speedy a style as any horse fancier could desire. Take them as trotters, swift, easy, strong and true, and according to our "notion," they have not been surpassed by any others, in any year since the fair became an institution among us. The 2d premium was given to Mr. L. Dorsey, of Louisville, Ky., for a pair of browns, well broken, handsome horses, but cast entirely into the shade by the tremendous trotting of the Muscatines.

So ended the exhibition of the first day of the fair. A more auspicious and satisfactory opening could not have been desired.

#### SECOND DAY.

The first exhibition was that of four Durham bulls; of four years and over. Three of them presented such points of merit that the judges were a long time in determining to which the premium should be awarded. Crusader, an animal of much renown in other fairs, bore off the first premium. He belongs to W. G. Corwin, of Lebanon, Ohio. He is large, white in color, without a dark hair, with a form that would please the eye of admirers of Durham stock.—The members of the press, however, passed judgment first, and awarded the first premium to the animal that took the second, Belmont, belonging to Pollock & Ritter, of Jacksonville, Ill., a very fine animal.

Following this display was that of the three year olds, of which there were four entries. The first premium was awarded to General Scott, belonging to E. Sydnor, of Lincoln co., Mo., and the second to King Alfred, belonging to J. N. Brown, of Sangamon county, Ill. Of two year olds there were six entries. The first premium was taken by the Duke of Indiana, belonging to P. B. Bell, of Pike county, Mo., and the second by St. Louis, owned by Capt. Phillips, of St. Louis. Next came seven sucklings; a beautiful collection of infant thoroughbreds, saucy, and as playful as kittens. The 1st and 2d premiums were taken by Baltimore and Accident, owned by J. N. Brown, of Sangamon county, Ill.

The next display was of thorough-bred cows. The ring consisted of four only. But of these, two would have been safe among a hundred rivals, Tulip and Sally Campbell, belonging to Mr. Brown, of Sangamon. They bore off the 1st and 2d premiums. They were four and over, large animals, "handsome as a picture," with backs broad enough for a breakfast table.

Next came cows of three years, four of them. Rachel, belonging to J. N. Brown, took the 1st premium, and Iris, belonging to H. Larrimore, of Calloway, Co., Mo., took the 2d. Among the two year olds, Missouri, also belonging to Mr. Larrimore, took the 1st premium, and Lady Ann, owned by D. K. Pitman, of St. Charles county, Mo., took the 2d.

Yearlings came next in order. Lady Francis, owned by J. N. Brown, carried away the 1st premium, and Beauty, entered by Jonathan Jones, of St. Louis, took the 2d. These were superior heifers.

The members of the press during this exhibition, were placed under obligations to the Mis-

souri Wine Company, by the distribution among them of a dozen bottles of Catawba, of the Cabinet brand. This wine has already established so high and wide a reputation for its pure and choice qualities, that we need only say that the members of the press voted it very good, and tendered their thanks to the attentive donors.

The afternoon exhibition opened with five entries of blooded stallions—thorough-breds. It was not a very remarkable ring. Some of the horses presented no striking points of a thorough-bred. It is quite a mistake that some commit, that because a horse is a thorough-bred, he must be good for something. There are some families of blooded stock not worth perpetuating, and certainly not likely to carry off prizes, for form or quality.

Of the five, one only was calculated to arrest attention—a gray—with a fine bony head and ear, superb shoulder, clean, bony limbs, of taper form, symmetrical form generally; with a fine stifle, lofty in style and full of life. His name was Little Arthur, his sire Glencoe, his dam Blue Bonnet, by imported Hedgeford, and his pedigree shows that he belongs to the best approved of racing families. But the judges awarded to him the 2d premium, only. He is owned in Independence, Mo., by Thos. T. Smith. The 1st premium was taken by Doubleton, owned by Henry E. Moore, of Cooper co., Mo. He is by imported Margrave, out of Pycaune. In color he is a chestnut sorrel; in form, reminding one of Morgan stock. It is said, however, that his progeny has proved fine racing stock, and have a high reputation among those who know the blood. This circumstance, probably, together with his own performances, determined the award. But among strangers, judging by thorough-bred aspect, the gray would have taken the blue ribbon. With all deference to the opinion of the Committee, such is our judgment.

There were four entries of three year olds, among them two only were worthy of note—the two that took the premiums. The 1st was awarded to a sorrel of much beauty of form and great spirit, belonging to Campbell & Frink of Warren co., Mo., and called Ben Hallett.—He was sired by Old St. Louis; his dam a Medoc mare. The 2d premium was taken by Goldfinder, belonging to John Buford, of St. Louis county—a Belshazzar horse.

The next was an exhibition of two year olds, and it was the best of the fair. The one, a brown, we judged the finest horse, of any description, that has been in the ring since the fair opened. We do not know when we have seen a finer horse anywhere. From the tips of his ears to his heels, he was beauty all over.—With a symmetrical head, picture-like in its aspect, joined to his neck in a style to give the pose of his head a most perfect appearance, with a superbly beautiful and proud neck, running down into the sloping shoulders so as to give it a fine position and lofty elevation, with limbs and pasterns that would extort an exclamation of admiration from an experienced jockey; with a powerful loin, remarkable thighs for length and muscle, nervous in his action,—he presented a very perfect model of a horse. For



a two year old he is well developed and proportioned, and needs only to grow just as he is to make one of the finest horses at his maturity in the West. His pedigree we do not know. He belongs to T. T. January, of St. Louis, and is called Dick Barrett. The 2d premium was given to Jordan Morgan, belonging to E. Dorsey, of Louisville, Kentucky.

James Wasson, of St. Louis, took the 1st premium for a yearling stallion, called Maren-go, and E. Dorsey, of Louisville, took the 2d, for a yearling called Morgan.

Thorough-bred mares came next in order.—Gibson Mallory, Esq., of Louisville, took the 1st premium on a mare of three years and over, and E. Dorsey, of Louisville, took the 2d on one of same age. Mr. Dorsey, also took a premium on a two year old. Mr. January's Missouri Belle, a yearling colt, took a premium.

Fillies under a year, came next and last.—The 1st premium was awarded to Mr. E. Dorsey's Belle Morgan, and the 2d to Mr. Wasson's Maramac. This closed the regular exhibition, which was sufficient to fill the amphitheatre with a large assemblage during the entire afternoon.

The scenes of the day in the amphitheatre closed with an independent show of ten or a dozen fast horses hitched to buggies, which furnished fine sport for the excited spectators. Fast going, racing, and a smash up, was sufficient to work the crowd up to the highest pitch of excitement. So closed the second day.

### THIRD DAY.

The interest taken in the Fair, received a fresh impulse rising gradually through the day until a late hour in the afternoon, when the very climax of intense excitement was reached. The very indulgent weather which had favored the public so agreeably on Monday and Tuesday, was still in a bland humor and during three-fourths of the day smiled upon all the proceedings. A rain fell about five o'clock. It was, however, a very gracious visitation, and not at all inconvenient to those who were gathered under the ample shelter of the amphitheatre.

The incidents of the day were unusually interesting, and the number of visitors was extremely large. From morning until night the Secretary and his assistants were engaged in making fresh entries of horses and cattle, a very pleasing evidence of the importance attached to the present Fair by those who have animals for exhibition.

The display in the amphitheatre in the morning consisted of Devon and Bramah cattle, and Grade or Native cows and heifers. This portion of the exhibition was limited. Of the Devons, three animals were exhibited—a bull and two cows, belonging to Mr. McHatton, of St. Louis county. They were excellent animals of their class. As a breed, they are not so fashionable as the Durhams. The latter for rapid growth and easy keeping are unsurpassed. At an early age they attain great size and weight. On these accounts they are valuable to breeders of stock for the market. But their beef is not fine grained, nor in quality equal to that of the

Devons or Herefords. As milkers they are not favorites with dairymen, most of whom would prefer an Ayreshire or Devon. The Devons, for milk, draught and beef are undoubtedly equal to any breed of cattle. As draught animals they are lively, quick steppers. As milch cows they carry bags of huge dimensions, filled with rich, creamy milk. In form they are trim built, and generally deep red in color. The 1st premium on this stock was given to Mr. McHatton. No Herefords, Ayreshires or Alderneys were exhibited. Of the latter, we never have seen any in this State. As milch cows they stand at the very head of cowdom. We once saw one at Mr. Alexander's in Kentucky, which yielded thirty-two quarts of milk per day.

Bramah cattle followed, owned by Mr. McHatton, singular animals in appearance, small in size, with an ungainly protuberance or hump on the withers. They are said to be very docile and useful animals and not unworthy the attention of stock raisers.

The show of native cows was good. Some of them appeared to be fine breeds and doubtless were connected closely with thoroughbreds.—The 1st premium was awarded to "Western Beauty," a very handsome cow of fine size belonging to J. Turpin, of Green Co., Ill. The 2d premium was taken by "Polly," owned by William Fenn, of St. Louis.

We regret that we are unable to speak further here of the exhibition in the morning, in the arena. We, with others, received an invitation from the directors to accompany them to the building erected by Prof. Rarey, to witness his method of subduing unbroken and intractable horses. To-morrow we will report the premiums awarded on milch cows, fat cattle and oxen. The display of fat cattle was a very remarkable one. Seven or eight animals were shown of almost incredible weight—rolling in fat. They were exhibited at the National Fair at Louisville last year, and also at the St. Louis Fair of 1857. We then gave a very full description of them. They have been bought by one of our butchers, and will be served up to St. Louis beef-eaters, but we dismiss these, and the oxen and cows, until to-morrow.

Punctual at the hour, the gates were thrown open, and in single file eighteen stallions in harness entered the ring. They were stallions of all ages, most of them hitched to sulkies light as a child's wagon. As they entered, each was driven around the ring two or three times, that their size, gait and general appearance might be seen, and then they drew up around the pagoda. A finer ring of stallions we never saw. It was very remarkable, and might very proudly challenge comparison with any ring of stallions ever exhibited at any Fair.—We were present at the Fair of the United States Agricultural Association at Louisville, and choice as the display was there, the ring of stallions in number and quality was inferior to that of yesterday. The first dash around the ring satisfied the crowd that there was much sport on hand, and that horses of no mean blood had entered to compete for the prize. All, with three exceptions, were square trotters, and generally well handled. There were Morgans of

the full and half blood, Black Hawks, and horses of unknown breed. As some fast goer circled the ring swiftly, or in a struggle passed some competitor, the thousands hurrahed, fans and handkerchiefs were waved, and the highest enthusiasm prevailed. Taking them in their order, as they passed around the ring, 1. was a pony pacer, light bay, white face, weighing about eight hundred, a tremendous goer, doing his work in fine style, ambitious as a race horse and sticking close to his work. 2. A coal black and superior trotter, and very elegant horse.— 3. A large sorrel of Morgan stock. 4. A sorrel, a fast trotter. 5. A brown. 6. A bay pacer, a large, raw-boned fellow, of great power and speed. An exciting race took place here between the last mentioned sorrel and the pacer, in which the latter was victor. 7. A coal black. 8. A very elegant, rich, dark chesnut. 9. A chesnut. 10. A black, and very ambitious and stylish trotter. 11. A brown Morgan, a strong goer and fast. He interested the crowd by a race with the last black, of the Black Hawk breed. 12. A large, powerful bay. 13. A black. 14. A dark brown, fast trotter, free and easy and very true. 15. A chesnut, fast. 16. A very handsome golden sorrel, but no speed.

We cannot undertake to describe all these horses minutely. But we never saw so many together noticeable for fine heads, necks, shoulders and chests, broad and powerful loins, and fine flanks well down, with long and muscular fore-arms, and bony lower legs, well developed hind quarters, with great depth from the hip to the point of the buttock, and lengthy thighs.— Some of them excelled others in some of these points. But all possessed their share of these qualities. The judges soon sent them off by threes to show their points and speed. First, there was a full blooded Morgan, one of the half blood and a Black Hawk—all fine trotters—that drew down the plaudits of the crowd.— Next came the two pacers—the pony and the big boned bay. The pony had the sympathies of the spectators, for he did his work in such vigorous style and so ambitiously, that the wish was that he might beat his big competitor. But the stride of the latter was too much for the little one. Next were three trotters—Dorsey's sorrel (a Morgan, we believe), another sorrel, and a black. Then came a black, a chesnut and a brown. These three were very superior horses, and fast goers. The brown, or brownish bay, a bobtail, was a Morgan, owned by Mr. Sawyer, of Madison county, with all the marks of his race—compactly built, broad and deep chested, short necked, short limbs, square in his trot, and a strong goer. An exciting race took place between the three. The sorrel and the black did some tall trotting, but the black was the fastest. He was also a very beautiful horse, of the Silver Heels style, and half brother to that horse. Then the two pacers were driven around again, with a white-nosed sorrel. Then another of Mr. Dorsey's Morgans, of the half-blood, an animal with a great reach, and a dark brown; and so on until the judges were satisfied, and the crowd full of delight with the show. We will say, that we of the press for

some time had decided on the horse entitled to the first premium. Our opinion was sanctioned by the judges, who gave the first premium to Flying Cloud, owned by N. B. Williams, of Randolph Co., Mo. He was the Black Hawk alluded to above, half brother to Silver Heels. The 2d premium was given to Excelsior, a Morgan horse, owned by Mr. Dorsey of Louisville. Following this exhibition was the show of geldings, of four years old and over. There were fourteen entries. 1. A light sorrel, handsome horse, and fine traveler, and very stylish. 2. A powerful bob-tail sorrel, very fast; a well known race horse, called Selim, who has done his mile in 2:28. 3. A handsome bob-tail bay; large and stylish; good carriage horse. 4. A bob-tail brown, large and stylish; good carriage horse; very fine looking. 5. A bob-tail roan and good goer. 6. A brown. 7 and 8. Sorrel pacers; not remarkable. 9. A very beautiful bay. 10. A long-tailed brownish bay. 11. A powerful iron gray. 12. A whitish gray; a great traveler. An exciting trot ensued between this horse and Dorsey's brown Morgan. The gray beat. His trot was strong, honest and fast, without a skip or a shuffle.

The horse Selim, and the long tailed sorrel first mentioned, had a trot. The race was severely contested, but the old racer was beaten, and the crowd shouted and yelled. The 1st premium was very justly awarded to the sorrel, belonging to Col. Buckmaster of Alton. He is a beautiful animal, very fine in his style, and very clean and true in his work. The second premium was given to Yankee, belonging to Mr. Dorsey, of Louisville. He deserved the award.— Following these were four entries of horses of three and under four years. The first premium was awarded to Tom Benton, belonging to J. M. Chambers, of St. Louis, and the second to Charles, belonging to E. Dorsey, of Louisville.

The next display was that of mares of four years and over. There were fifteen entries, among them some of the best trotting horses in the West and of the best stock. There were the two Muscatine mares, good for a mile in three minutes in double harness. There was a fine Black Hawk mare, from Independence, one of Dorsey's Morgans, Archy Taylor's mare, Belle of the West, a fine mare driven by Ben Harris, and a very fine one owned by the late Mr. Chandler. A very spirited and severely contested race came off between Belle of the West and one of the Muscatine mares. The spectators were wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, as the Muscatine mare, in fair and square trot, passed the Belle, on the outside ring. It was well done, and the hurrahs were tremendous. Even the sedate and dignified members of the press forgot their propriety, rose to their feet, and joined in the plaudits. A contest ensued between the other Muscatine mare and the Chandler mare in which the former was beaten. The points and the speed of these animals having been well shown the judges entered upon their final discussions upon the award to be made.

Perhaps it was difficult to come to a decision, for four or five of the mares possessed so many

fine qualities that good judges might well have differed in their judgment. The first premium was finally awarded to a mare belonging to Mr. Dorsey, of Louisville, and the second to Mr. Taylor's Queen of St. Louis. We could not learn that the decision in either case satisfied anybody but the committee. The crowd hissed and hooted, and cried "take it off," "take it off."—Well known horsemen expressed their surprise. We do not know by what standard the judges decided. The two mares that took the premiums were in no respect similar in their shape, build, style and gait. They were totally unlike in every particular; so much so, that when the first premium was given to a horse, Morgan all over, or in many points, it was not unnatural to suppose that the committee judged a mare of that style and general make and quality, one of a kind they fancied, and that for the second premium they would seek a mare as nearly like it as could be found in the ring. Some surprise was felt when they turned to a mare, long and slender bodied, light, somewhat leggy, and by no means equal to four or five others in the ring. Dorsey's mare may possibly have been entitled to the second premium. But for the first the Chandler mare, or the Independence mare, or the Muscatine mare that beat Belle, (although a very different horse in her make,) had the better title. The Independence mare stood by the side of Dorsey's and in the judgment of many should have had the first premium.

#### FOURTH DAY.

At ten o'clock the exhibition opened with an entry of Jacks, three in number. Two of them were worthy of notice, one a mouse-color, the other a black or dark brown. The former was a very superior animal, of great spirit—headstrong, requiring the presence of two grooms. He was full sixteen and a half hands in height, well made and well filled out generally. He had the shoulders, flank and hind quarters of a fine horse, with a full barrel and heavy boned. The black was lighter every way, and inferior. The 1st premium was awarded to the mouse-colored Jack. He belongs to Pollock & Ritter, of Jacksonville, Ill. He was here last year, and we remember he failed to take the first premium then. A Jack from Indiana, much his inferior, received the 1st and he the 2d. His owners may congratulate themselves that justice was done him yesterday. A rather remarkable Jack of somewhat small dimensions, shared the attention of the crowd at this time. He was a decided comic actor, and excited the mirth of old and young for an hour. Not much larger than a Shetland pony, he was mounted by a big Irishman, whose feet nearly reached the ground. The proverbial obstinacy of this class of brutes was exemplified by this animal. A rawhide exerted but little persuasion upon him. He responded to every blow of the cowhide with a spiteful kick, a general elevation of his heels and hind quarters, with a simultaneous depression of the head and neck. Over went the Irishman, head over heels, falling flat on his back, to the infinite amusement of the crowd. The laughter was uproarious.

This performance by the ass was renewed each time his rider mounted him. The long eared fellow relished the fun, regarding the roars of the spectators as rather a compliment to himself. It was a ludicrous spectacle. Who that was there, young or old, man or woman, didn't laugh till his sides ached?

Jacks two years old and under three came next. J. W. Lynes, of Calloway, took the 1st premium on this class, as he did also on those of one year and under two.

Of Jennies there were five entries, a fair lot of motherly looking animals, of good size, two of them accompanied by colts, who appeared to be hungry and inclined to imbibe. Mr. Lynes, of Calloway, took the 1st premium on the class of four years and over, and John B. Allen, of St. Clair co., Ill., the 2d.

The trial for the Arnot Premium for carriage and buggy horses, came next in order. Two pair of carriage horses entered the ring, the bays from Clay county, belonging to Wymore & Estes, and a pair of browns. The former have been in the ring every day during the fair. They are handsome bays, stylish, lofty in their carriage, and anywhere would be pronounced showy. The browns were very superior horses, large, over sixteen hands high, long bodied, but well coupled, with long, well proportioned necks, with a beautiful slope from the ears to the hollow of the back, heads fine and loftily carried, with a free, easy, elastic and long tread. The appearance of these horses was unusually fine, and in our judgment, as carriage horses, they were superior to the Liberty span. Had they been well matched in color, we do not think any doubt would have been entertained for an instant, that they were entitled to the Arnot premium. We ventured a prediction that they would take it. But the judges gave it to the Liberty horses, owned by Wymore & Estes.

Next in order came matched buggy horses.—Three pair entered, the Burlington bays or light browns, a pair owned by Walter Carr, Esq., and the Liberty horses which had just gone out with a premium as carriage horses. The only contest however, lay between the Burlington horses and Mr. Carr's. The Burlington horses, belonging to R. A. Demming, Esq., won the favor of the crowd, yesterday, though on Monday they failed to win the vote of the judges.—They are horses of merit, well matched in color, size, shape and style of traveling. The committee awarded the prize to these.

This closed the morning exhibition.

In the afternoon the amphitheatre presented the most remarkable appearance of the week. Not even Monday forenoon was there so immense a crowd present. The amphitheatre, seats, and promenade were packed full, the entire space being occupied, so that by no possibility could any more find sitting or standing room. It was a vast sea of human beings, not less than fifteen or twenty thousand persons being present.

At two o'clock the gates were opened, and eighteen stallions under the class of roadsters, entered the arena. They were mostly those that composed the splendid ring of the day be-

fore. There was one noted addition to it, Silver Heels, who for the first time during the fair made his appearance. His familiar, magnificent form, as he entered the ring, was recognized by the thousands, and an enthusiastic cheer welcomed his arrival. He went round the ring in the same proud and superbly grand style—the very impersonation of equine splendor—which in 1856 and 1857 made him the central object of attraction, and made the crowd well-nigh frantic with admiration. Take him anywhere, in the ring or in the stall, or on the track, and he is undoubtedly the best made, best proportioned and most stylish stallion that has attended the fair. Flying Cloud, who took the first premium Wednesday and yesterday, the half-brother of Silver Heels, is not his equal in anything but speed, and even as to this latter quality it is impossible to say that he is really superior, for the excitability of Silver Heels and his impetuosity are so great that until these traits are trained down by exercise, it is not possible to speak definitely of his speed. He occasionally makes a dash which indicates his capacity for swift trotting. But his spirit runs away with him and he is off his legs in an instant, no man being able to hold him. We think that General Singleton, in justice to the friends of Silver Heels, who believe he is the finest horse that has ever been here, should before another fair, place him in such training that he may not only surpass, as he does in style every other horse, but also in the speed which it is said he has shown elsewhere.

The very commencement of the exhibition was an upset, a runaway and general consternation. The driver of a pacing chesnut, by an awkward and sudden turn, capsized his sulky, to the great fright of the horse, who dashed off at a racing gait to the dismay of the drivers of the other horses. They crowded closely around the pagoda, hugging it closely as possible with their horses and sulkeys, that the runaway might have a free course. It seemed for an instant that some horse or vehicle must be struck. The spectators were greatly wrought up and carried away by their excitement for a few moments. The horse was at length arrested in his furious course, a new driver took the ring and quiet was restored.

The usual course was adopted of sending out three horses at a time for a trot around the ring. In these performances, Schenck's pacer astonished the crowd. Sawyer's Morgan, the brown bob tail, honest, diligent, square, trotted remarkably well to the approbation of all. He is very superior animal. A white faced sorrel and Flying Cloud raced, and did the best work of the day. Both are fast and the crowd grew tempestuous in their applause. Silver Heels displayed his fine points, but could not be kept to his work, though the crowd admired and clapped as he went. He has not been driven for a year, and the noise of the thousands present made him frantic.

The first premium was at length awarded to Flying Cloud, belonging to N. B. Williams, of Randolph Co., Mo. It was a valuable prize, worth \$200. He carried off a valuable one yesterday, and should he take the sweep stakes on

Saturday, he will go home with prizes remarkable in number and value. The premium was justly awarded. Flying Cloud is a fine specimen of his stock, stylish, well formed and fast. Compared with Silver Heels he is not so tall by two inches, measures less round the girth and round the arm, and is not so well proportioned. But he is better broken and shows more docility under the rein.

The second premium was given to Red Morgan, owned by David Asbury, of Missouri, the precise locality we have forgotten. This horse is a very fine one, fast and steady goer. His sire was Old Hamilton and his dam a Messenger.

During this exhibition the performances were varied by another furious and perilous runaway—the same pacer that upset the sulky at the opening repeating the feat again, spilling out the driver and rushing madly about the arena. A driver of one of the horses was dissatisfied with the award and in an unseemly way expressed his ill-feeling. His name is Buck, the driver of Andrew Jackson. The Directors gave notice that he was hereafter to be considered ruled out of the ring.

The next display was that of stallions of three years and under four. The ring was a fine one. The first premium was given to a coal black horse, belonging to George Gregor, of Northfield, Vermont, a Morgan, possessing all the points of his breed, of great power and fine trot for a roadster having a day's work before him. We doubt somewhat, however, whether he should have had the first premium; and we think the judges doubted too, for after tying the blue ribbon to the horse, and giving the driver the costly silver pitcher, the badge was taken off and the prize recalled, and another discussion ensued, which resulted in a confirmation of the award as first made. Such wavering showed diversity of judgment, and we presume that if the truth was known it would appear that a majority of the judges did not award the prize but that a plurality ruled. The second premium was given to Frank Webb, belonging to Charles Ellard.

The spectators were much dissatisfied with these awards and very freely expressed it.—Dorsey's sorrel, a half Morgan, and remarkable traveler, ought to have had the first in the judgment of many.

Next in order were stallions of two and under three—five entries. Three of these were St. Lawrence colts, one a Membrino Chief, and one a Morgan of the half blood, one of the most beautiful animals we ever saw. The first premium was awarded to Frank, owned by John O. Farrer, of St. Louis. He richly deserved it. Such a goer for one of his age we never saw. He was honest as an old horse, fast and handled himself more squarely than any colt we ever saw. He is a St. Lawrence horse, and two years since, when he was exhibited as a sucking colt, and failed to win a prize, we said that of all the St. Lawrence colts exhibited he was the best, and by his walk and trot even then promised to be a remarkable traveler. Richly has he fulfilled his promise. The second premium was awarded to James Clay, a colt owned by T. T. January, sired by Membrino Chief, a



horse of the Messenger blood, owned by James Clay, at Ashland, Ky. He too is a very fine horse and deserved the prize.

Next came six stallions of one year and under two. The first prize was given to War Eagle, belonging to Jeremiah Turpin, of Green Co., Ill. The second was given to Black Lock, belonging to R. W. Moss, of Hannibal. This was very satisfactory.

Colts under a year came next. The first premium was taken by Little Giant, a fine colt, belonging to George W. Cann, of Upper Alton, and the second to Perfection, belonging to W. K. Wilson, of St. Louis.

Next came mares, ranging from four years and over, downwards. There were seven entries, among them Mr. Alexander's mares, (the Muscatines) the Chandler mare, the Independence mare and a large, powerful black. Some fast trotting was done by the Muscatines and the black, the latter being one of the finest animals ever in that ring. The first premium was given to Sallie Green, the off mare of the Muscatines, and the second to the black mare Fanny, belonging to Jefferson Cobb, of Stephenson Co., Ill.

#### FIFTH DAY.

The morning exhibition commenced with a conclusion. The programme of Thursday was not finished in its proper time. Its conclusion occupied the opening of the forenoon show. Mares of one year and under, two entered the ring. The first premium was awarded to Buicess, belonging to a Mr. Harper, of St. Louis county. The second to Flora McFlimsey, owned by Capt. Hudson, of St. Louis.

Next came fillies under one year. Nellie took the first premium. She belonged to B. Bircher, of St. Louis Co. The second premium was given to Lizzie, belonging to T. J. Barnsback of Madison county, Illinois.

The regular programme of the day, was then in order. Mules—first came matched mules for draft. There were four entries, all good mules, and two pair extra fine. In size and form and gait, they would be hard to beat in any ring. The first entry was draft mules. The first premium was given to the mules of B. J. Brown of Ray county, Missouri. The second was given to a pair owned by Judge Lanham of St. Louis. Carriage mules came next. Mr. Brown took the first premium on this class, and W. D. Hume of Calloway county Missouri the second.

Mare mules of three years, and over, were next in order. Mr. Brown took the first and second premium on this class. On mules of two and under three years, W. D. Hume, took the first, and Robert Wasson of St. Louis, the second premium.

Mr. Hume also took the first premium on mules of one year and under two.

Horse mules were next in order. Mr. L. L. Leville of Clay County, Mo., took the first premium on mules of three years and over.

Mules for buggy came next. The first premium was awarded to a mule owned by Capt. Ben. Harris of Hannibal, Mo. The mule was driven in a sulky—trotted fast and easy. The

second premium was given to a mule entered by T. J. Brown, of Ray county.

The show of mules was limited in number. Of some classes in the programme there were no entries, of others only one. In quality, the display was good.

According to announcement Professor Rarey, the horse tamer, was present in the arena in the afternoon bringing with him the colt belonging to Mr. January, which he had broken the day before. A little child rode him. He also introduced the mare to which we alluded on Thursday. She belongs to Mr. January, and was represented by him as one of the most vicious animals he had ever known. She could not be bridled, driven, backed nor handled. Prof. Rarey led her in as docile as a dog, with a buffalo robe on her back. Few articles frighten a horse more than the skin of animals. But the mare allowed the robe to be thrown at her over her head and neck, or any part of the body. She was mounted with ease, and as quiet and obedient as an old farm horse.

Prof. R. also brought in a black mare, owned by a man who offered to the crowd by a herald \$25 to any one who would sit on her back five minutes. Half a dozen men entered the arena, anxious to mount the mare and take the \$25. An Irishman mounted her. She stood quiet while he got upon her back, but the instant he drew up the rain she made two most desperate efforts to rid herself of her rider, rising perpendicular upon her hind legs, coming down with a plunge and a leap forward, short and quick with her heels, in the air. It was enough—off came the rider, flat on his back. The mare struck him twice most viciously with her forefeet, cutting gashes on his head and face and the backing her was over. The Directors judged rightly, that it was perilous business, and were unwilling to allow other venturesome riders to make further experiments with the horse. Professor R. stated that he would introduce her to-day thoroughly broken.

The afternoon exhibition opened with a display of Morgan horses, twenty in number. They came in single file, Barnard Morgan at the head, a fine stallion eighteen years old, belonging to Mr. Sawyer, of Madison county, Illinois. Behind came nineteen horses, most of them stallions, and all of them his own progeny. Some of them were animals of fine form and great speed. So far as the form of the pure Morgan is concerned, we do not like it: it is too small and chunky. The original Justin Morgan, was so small in appearance, although exceedingly muscular, and of good weight, that he would have passed for a pony and notwithstanding the undeniable fine qualities of the Morgan stock as roadsters, a very common objection to them is that they are "too small." But so vigorous is the constitution of the stock that the finer qualities of the Morgan are perpetuated by judicious crosses with animals of other and larger breed, while a finer size is attained, and better proportioned form. We do not think that Barnard Morgan is more than three-fifths or three-quarters Morgan. He is too large, though in gaining greater size he has preserved many of the peculiar points of the original stock. His

progeny show in almost every instance the result of crossing with animals of other breeds. Some idea of the form of the dams of all of them could be formed from their own shape. Some had marks of the thoroughbred about them. Some had symmetrical, beautiful forms; some were long bodied and long legged, with a striding trot, traits unknown in the pure Morgan. The heads of some were beautiful, and bony as the head of the thoroughbred, while the head of the pure Morgan is not handsome, it is too chubby. Some of these horses had long, arching necks, while the neck of the pure Morgan is short and but slightly crested. We say "pure Morgan," though knowing very well that there is no such thing and cannot be. But in New England there has been so much crossing and intercrossing of the different families of the Morgan, that, horses may be found there nearly pure blooded. There is no doubt however, that Morgans of the half blood are best; where, in addition to the vigorous constitution, and capacity for travelling of the Morgan horse, large size and better proportion are desired. Among Mr. Dorsey's half bloods are some of the most beautiful animals ever exhibited anywhere. One of the reasons why the Black Hawks are preferred is, that the cross by which old Black Hawk was produced gave finer form and style than the pure Morgan. The dam of Black Hawk could not have been Morgan in size or shape or style. She was finer, larger, more game.

After these horses passed out three Cashmere Goats were driven in. They are a singular animal in appearance, with long hair, soft as silk. A portion of it was handed to us. It was fine, and soft as floss silk. We understand that there is a plan entertained to encourage the breeding of this stock. Some capitalist eastward has stated that whenever those having these Cashmeres can furnish two thousand pounds of the hair or wool, he will commence its manufacture giving eight dollars per pound for the material.

The afternoon exhibition commenced with a show of saddle stallions. The competition between them was decided very soon, for Sea Gull, belonging to Mr. Hundley, of Madison county, Illinois, was so far superior to his competitor that the blue ribbon and the premium were soon awarded to him. The second premium was given to a large and powerful black stallion called Nigger Baby, owned by R. A. Bagley, of Kentucky.

Saddle geldings of four years and over came next. There were five entries. The first premium was awarded to Rock, owned by Wymore & Estes, of Clay county, Mo. He was a handsome gray, a fine mover, and entitled to the premium. The second was given to a bay horse, owned by G. T. Whaley, of Lewis county, Mo. The crowd was dissatisfied with this, but the award was doubtless correct.

Geldings of three years and under four were next in order. The premium was awarded to Darkness, owned by Capt. Ben Harris, of Hannibal. The horse was fine, but one that we should think little of as a saddle horse. He had two gaits, a trot and a rack. But he traveled too high. He promises to be a very fast

horse and will yet be heard of among the fast going buggy horses.

Next came mares of four years and over. The first premium was given to Charlotte, belonging to E. Dorsey, of Louisville.

Among the horses in the ring was a fine one belonging to Charles Elleard. He was the best horse there, but he behaved badly and failed to win a prize.

The small jackass aided in the exhibition again. He is the most comical donkey of his race, and contributed, as he did on Thursday, to the uproarious merriment of ten thousand people. His performances were rewarded with a blue ribbon, tied round his ear, which however, his rider removed and tied it to the tail of the ass.

At the conclusion of this exhibition, Prof. Rarey appeared leading the black mare or rather riding her. He had subdued her. Several of the members of the press, had witnessed the taming of the animal. It seemed scarcely possible to believe it was the same one that two hours before had thrown her rider. She was now gentle and obedient. Prof. Rarey's success is wonderful.

#### SIXTH DAY.

The Exhibition commenced with a display of sucking colts. Mr. Charles Semple, of this city, had made an offer of three premiums, of \$50, \$30, \$20, each, for the first, second, and third best colts got by his Black Hawk Prince, and the same number for the best by his Morgan Hunter. There were ten entries. Six more would have been there, had not their owners withdrawn them and gone home. They had been on the ground two or three days, but when it was announced, Thursday, that the award of the Semple prizes had been postponed until Saturday, they were taken home. As it however, the ring was a fair one, and every way creditable to the sires of the colts.

Black Hawk Prince had four colts, and Morgan Hunter six. The premiums were first awarded to the colts of Prince. The first premium was given to Mary Waters, owned by Capt. T. B. Hudson, of St. Louis. She was a very beautiful colt, full of spirit, very handsomely formed, and was free in her motions. The second premium was taken by Black Hawk, belonging to J. M. Chambers, of St. Louis. The third was taken by Black Hawk Prince, belonging to Joseph Ogle, of Illinois.

The colts of Morgan Hunter came next in order. Six of his were present. The first premium was given to Nellie, owned by Dr. Bircher, of St. Louis, the second to Mary Gray, owned by John M. Chambers, of St. Louis, and the third to Kate, belonging to T. W. Hornsby, of St. Louis. There was a difference in these colts. But as a lot, were worthy of note. Their sires were present. Black Hawk Prince is a horse of fine appearance, sired by Old Black Hawk, and commencing life in the town of Bridport, Vermont, on the shores of Lake Champlain. In color he is coal black. He stands sixteen hands in height, and weighs 1200 pounds. On the side of his dam he runs back to English Eclipse. He is a very handsome stallion, stylish in ap-

pearance, with a good girth, fine shoulder and arm, unusually good flank, short back, and fine loin, and well formed hind quarters. He travels finely and although he has never been trained, he shows a capacity for speed.

Morgan Hunter is a Morgan of the Woodbury line. In color he is sorrel, somewhat dappled, very showy, size good, limbs fine, great spirit. Breeders of horses have reason to be well satisfied with having two such horses in St. Louis county. They show for themselves what they are. Their colts do them honor.

The regular order of the day was taken up after these horses and colts passed out. The sweepstake for cattle, a premium of \$300, to be awarded to the best bull of any age. This premium was awarded to J. N. Brown, of Sangamon county, Illinois, for his bull King Alfred.

The second was given to Crusader, belonging to Robert G. Corwin, of Lebanon, Ohio.—These animals have borne off premiums at dozens of fairs.

Next was the sweepstake for cows. The first premium was awarded to Tulip, and the second to Rachel, both belonging to J. N. Brown, of Sangamon county, Illinois. We doubt whether Mr. Alexander's herd, in Kentucky, can turn out two cows equal to them. Tulip is a reigning beauty in the North-west. If Kentucky can outshine her, let it be shown.

Mules came next. B. J. Brown, of Ray, county, Missouri, received the premium for the best, and Judge Lanham, of St. Louis county, the premium for the second best horse mule.

Mare mules came next. B. J. Brown took the first premium for the best mule, and L. L. Leville the second. The latter gentleman also took the large sweepstake award offered for the best jack.

This closed the forenoon exhibition.

In the afternoon stallions of all ages and breeds were exhibited for the sweepstake premium.

For the first time Young Barnton appeared. He is a horse imported by the Illinois Stock Importing Association, and is now owned by Messrs. Sanger, Jacoby and Stockdale, of Sangamon county, Illinois. In this ring of stallions, horses thoroughbred, mixed and of unknown breed were displayed. There were twelve entries. Young Barnton took the first premium \$300, and well he deserved it. He is a thoroughbred that would bear inspection and win admiration in any ring in Kentucky. In color, form and size he is not open to criticism. The second premium was awarded to Little Arthur, the thoroughbred already described by us. He was in the ring Tuesday, and met with no favor, though he was undoubtedly entitled to a premium. He shows for himself that he is a very fine horse, and his pedigree, shows that he is of the most approved racing stock. He can boast of ancestors altogether aristocratic—Glencoe, Blue Bonnet, Hedgeford, Grey Fanny, Bertrand, Old Sir Archie, and imported Buzzard, being in the line of his direct progenitors. He is owned by Thomas T. Smith, of Independence, Mo.

The sweepstakes for mares was next in order. The first premium was taken by Runt, belong-

ing to S. T. Tucker, of Louisville, Ky. The second was given to Missouri Belle, owned by T. T. January. The former was a very fine brood mare, and the latter a very elegant filly.

Next came the sweepstakes for geldings. There were ten entries. Some exciting trotting was done, and the crowd was delighted. The fastest four were selected for a trot around the ring. In this trial the horse of Walter B. Carr was victor, and Col. Buckmaster's sorrel was second. The opinion of the crowd and of good judges was that those two, in their order, should have had the first and second premiums. On all hands we heard but one opinion expressed—that Carr's horse would as a matter of course, take the first sweepstake, and Col. Buckmaster's the second. To the astonishment of many, the blue ribbon was placed on a good chunk of a horse belonging to Mr. Dorsey, and the red was placed on Col. Buckmaster's sorrel. If those two horses were entitled to premiums, the order should have been reversed, for the sorrel was the best horse. We do not wish to disparage Mr. Dorsey's brown, but when he takes a sweepstake he is open to inspection and comparison with his competitors. He is a handsome animal, with a good head, and with a body in full condition, and with a good style, well groomed, round and plump as an apple, travels well, though scores of horses travel better. Col. Buckmaster's horse, travels better, and is as well made, better we think. But Carr's horse we think superior to either, if we take it that a horse is to be judged by something besides his fair and plump looks. To begin with his stock, he is of a race every way the equal of the Morgan, and quite as popular—the Messenger. Take his form and measurement, and any horseman would prefer him to the premium horse. His condition is that of a hound ready for a fox chase, not a layer of fat on him, every part of his frame visible, his entire shape open to inspection, free from the delusive intervention of three inches of fat. His head is good his shoulder good, his arm long and the swell of the muscle fine, his leg free from beef, his barrel large enough, with a good flank for a horse to do long, traveling arduous work. He measures remarkably from the angle of the hip to the root of the tail, or point of the buttock, and from the latter point to the hock his length and fine muscle would attract the attention of any judge. His loin is good, though the form there is not as perfect as should be. His style of traveling is enough to set a jockey crazy. He handles every limb without a hitch, every joint working smooth and strong. He strides tremendously, and gathers quick as the Morgan. His foot is neat and trim as a mule's foot. He handles gently, works true, is able to do his mile inside of 2:40, and a child may play with his hocks or his pasterns. He requires no whip, for his spirit and ambition are incentive enough. At the Boston Fair in 1857, he did his mile in 2:40, as we learned from the exhibitor of the rival horses, who witnessed the performance, and saw him take the premium then in that land of fine geldings, at a Fair where mere beefy horses do not take premiums. We cannot understand by what standard the judges here decided to

pass by such an animal, to place the ribbons on horses which we do not believe their owners deemed his equals, and which no horseman would risk his reputation by saying they were.

It is to be regretted that the last day of the Fair was marked by such a piece of misjudgment. Following this Exhibition, was the display of sucking colts. The first premium was given to E. Dorsey's colt, of Louisville, and the second to Little Giant, owned by G. Carr, of Upper Alton. The latter was a beauty. He was sired by Young America, he by Farmer's Beauty, he by Old Gifford, he by Old Woodbury, and he by Justin Morgan, the original Morgan horse. The dam of Young America was sired by Old Sherman Morgan, and he by Old Justin Morgan. The dam of Little Giant was sired by Black Eagle, he by Whiskey, and he by Old Leviathan.

After the exhibition the boys under fourteen years of age had a frolic on ponies. The scene was not so lively as on previous years. The riders, however, were good. The first prize was awarded to young Allen, son of the late Beverly Allen. He backed a fine, iron gray pony, handled him well, sat in his saddle gracefully and pleased the crowd. The name of the second lad winning the prize we did not learn. If we can ascertain it we shall publish it with pleasure. In this connection we may express our obligations to John F. Long, Esq, for the uniform efforts of each day which he made to put the members of the Press in possession of all the awards as they were made. In this particular he entitled himself to the thanks of the many reporters present, as he also did to the thanks of the crowd by the clear and manly voice in which he heralded the decision of the Judges to the thousands who desired to know the names of the fortunate competitors.

In closing the account of the Fair, we should do less than justice, not to express briefly, our sense of the courteous disposition to oblige the members of the Press manifested by Hon. J. R. Barrett, the President of the Association, and his associates in the Directory.

#### PROTECTION AND CARE OF SWINE.

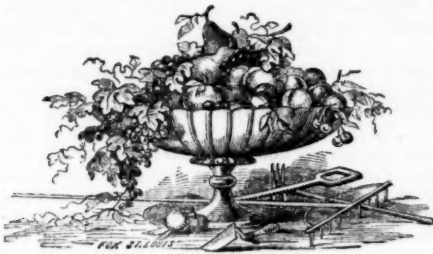
It is the custom of most of our agricultural journals, as winter approaches, to earnestly recommend to farmers the importance of providing suitable shelter for cattle, while the poor hog seems never to excite their pity and commiseration. The American farmers are the largest owners of swine in the civilized world. And since the hog is not only to supply the world with bacon and pork, but is to become a substitute for the Leviathan of the mighty ocean for the supply of oil for the lubrication of the immense amount of machinery of the country, as well as the light we burn, it is important that the farmer should bestow every necessary care upon this class of animals for the promotion of

their health and comfort, as well as for his own interest. As hogs are usually raised in the country, there is no animal more neglected.— Whether they are turned out in the fall to seek subsistence upon mast, or are fed from the crib, the only shelter from the bleak storms of winter, usually, is that which they find in the fence corners and in the brush. No labor upon the farm could be more profitably performed than in providing common shelters for the hogs.— These are easily constructed and would contribute largely to the thrift and health of the animals, as well as to their health and comfort. A cheap method of making these is of logs, in the usual manner of laying buildings of that material. They should be low, so that the hogs cannot "pile" in cold weather, with an ample opening on the south side for ingress and egress. These pens or hovels should be supplied every two or three weeks with clean bedding of leaves, when they can be had, or with straw or prairie grass as a substitute.

According to the usual method of "putting up" hogs in the fall to fatten, they, if possible, suffer more than the store hogs that are left to roam the fields and woods. They are generally confined in a small lot or pen where they can have access to a pond or mud-hole, which soon becomes a mass of mud up to their bellies, without any protection from rain or snow or the bleak winds. Surely some improvement upon this method of fattening swine could be adopted at but little cost. True economy requires that the process of "fattening" should commence at as early a period in the summer or fall as suitable feed can be provided, while the weather is still warm. We believe that an accurate calculation would prove that the corn that is generally fed to fattening hogs in the usual manner of feeding, after frosty nights have set in in the fall, would be found to be worth more than the gain of the hogs fed upon it. The earlier that corn is fed to hogs after it is "glazed," and while it is still soft, the more rapidly will they thrive. Taking advantage of the early feeding in the field upon rye and oats is the best method to give hogs a start that can be adopted by extensive farmers; they then acquire such a start upon which they make a rapid growth, after the corn will do to feed, if given during the warm part of the fall.

But don't neglect the shelters for the store hogs. These can be made with the labor of but a day or two, and will repay their cost in the thrift and growth of the hogs ten times before spring.





## Horticultural Department.

### SELECTING FRUIT TREES IN THE NURSERY--SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT.

It is a very mistaken notion that leads many persons, in buying fruit trees, to choose the very largest they can get, with the idea that they will gain much time in seeing them come into fruit-bearing. No doubt if an apple tree five years from the graft was taken up and re-set with the greatest possible care, and the top properly reduced in accordance with the condition of the root, it might come into bearing a year or two before one that was only two years old from the graft, but it would not make so handsome nor so long lived a tree, all other things being equal, as a younger tree. The longer a tree is permitted to stand in the nursery unmoved, the more the roots become extended and the greater is the comparative proportion of them, to the expansion of the top, destroyed in the act of digging, and consequently the longer time it will require to establish it in a healthy, vigorous condition, after removal into the orchard. If trees are to be planted, as too many are—that is, the work done in the most superficial manner, the land but half prepared, if plowed at all, or the orchard sown to wheat or oats or put in grass, and the trees left to contend against such odds, perhaps large trees might survive, while smaller ones would go the way that thousands have already gone, before a specimen of fruit is ever seen upon them. That this is the fate of not only thousands but of millions of trees that have been planted within the last twenty years, our own observation fully confirms. From long experience in the nursery and fruit growing business, we have found that good, well-grown apple trees two years from the graft, is the best age for transplanting, and never should they be chosen over three years old, if younger ones

can be had. The same age also applies to pear trees. Cherries do well at one year from the bud, and may be planted at two years. Peach trees should never be planted at a greater age than one year. We have destroyed thousands of peach trees that remained unsold at this age rather than carry them through another summer and offer them for sale.

In removing small trees, a much larger proportion of the root may be secured, rendering a severe shortening of the top less necessary than in the case of planting larger trees. Large trees put out a greater proportion of foliage from which excessive evaporation is carried on beyond the power of the roots, in their mutilated condition, to supply. In choosing smaller trees the orchardist has a much better opportunity to secure heads at the proper height, and to give them the most desired form. In planting trees from the nursery, the pruning should be done with the view to secure low heads. For apples, pears and peaches, the lower tier of branches should never be allowed to start more than three feet from the ground, and within half that distance would be better. After this, no great amount of pruning should be done at any one time; but the desired form of the tree should always be had in mind, and the subsequent pruning done accordingly, at any time during the spring and summer. If a bud starts where a branch is not wanted, it should at once be rubbed off; if it has assumed the form of a limb, it should be removed with the knife; but no branch should ever be allowed to acquire a size that could not easily be removed with the knife. It is only with proper care and cultivation that a healthy and fruitful orchard can be secured.

#### FALL PLANTING.

Except upon heavy land, retentive of water, (on which trees never should be planted) the fall season is the best to set out fruit trees; when the planting is deferred till spring, it is too often put off until the buds have swollen and young rootlets have formed, causing a material check to the spring and summer growth. Whether the soil is of a porous character or not, a small mound of earth should be raised around each tree, to turn off the water and to steady it in its position against the wind.

If trees are to be transported far from the nursery, and the planting cannot conveniently be done until spring, the trees should be secured in the fall and carefully "laid in" until an early, favorable time occurs for planting in winter or spring.

[Written for the Valley Farmer.]

**GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR OCTOBER.**

BY CAREW SANDERS.

**THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.**

The late crops will be fast approaching maturity. Some of them, as the turnip, may yet be assisted in their growth by frequent hoeings. Thin out spinage and kale, to a moderate distance apart. It will enable the plants to become large and strong, and stand the winter better.

Continue to earth up celery, in dry weather, as fast as it progresses in growth; and before severe frosts set in, be prepared to store it away in winter quarters, or else cover it all over with soil in the row where it grew; round it off and pat it down to make it smooth and turn the rain, then cover the top with stable litter.

Lifting and storing away the winter root crops, will require attention by the end of the month. Beets and carrots should be dug first; they keep best in sand, in a dry cellar. If kept in soil they will be sure to absorb moisture and the roots will be apt to decay, while they will wither and shrivel if not mixed with something. Parsnips and salsify continue to grow and increase in size till very late, and being very hardy, may be left in the ground all winter, and be the better for it.—Sufficient should be taken up to last while the ground remains frozen.

Transplant cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce sown last month, into cold frames, to be covered during winter.

Any leisure time may now be employed in manuring and trenching up vacant ground, ready for spring. Lay it up in ridges if very stiff and clayey, or at least let it be thrown up as roughly as possible, so as to present as much surface to the action of the frost and atmosphere as possible.

**FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.**

The principal work in the orchard will be gathering and storing away the winter fruit—apples and pears. Those intended for long-keeping must have care and pains bestowed on them. Apples are most easily blemished, and must be collected as if they were eggs; when the baskets are emptied let the fruit fall or roll, as it were, over the arm. Have each sort distinctly marked and laid out neatly in single layers; none but those of superior quality and free of taint or speck, should be retained. The early sorts, or such as are being used, may be laid thicker. The fruit room should be so situated that it can be kept cool, airy and dry. A few degrees above freezing, in winter, is all that is required.

The period for transplanting has again arrived. As a general rule we are most in favor of spring planting, though all deciduous trees and shrubs can be moved in the fall with perfect safety, if done early and well. As soon as the trees have shed their leaves or turned yellow, is the time to commence, and the sooner fall planting is done after that, the better; because if done early, the wounded roots have time to heal over, to callose or to exude their rooty matter, and even to grow; the rains settle the soil firmly about their roots, and the whole tree becomes established and prepared to withstand the effects of winter; whereas, if planted just before winter sets in, none of this can take place. The soil will be loose, the tree will be rocked about by the wind, its roots torn, a large hole made by the trunk in its motions, where water will get in and stand, to the great injury of the roots, and lastly, it will be more likely to be heaved and lifted by frost, than if planted early.

**FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.**

If the frosts hold off, dahlias will still be in all their glory, chrysanthemums will be just beginning to display their beauty; while a few straggling roses and many other things, will keep the garden gay the greater part, perhaps all of this month. Provision should be made to lift the most tender of the bedding plants, before we get a killing frost. Dig round them carefully with a trowel or hand-fork and secure as many fibrous roots as possible; pot into as small pots as the roots can be got into; reduce the tops proportionately, and place them in a cold frame under glass; shade from the mid-day sun, and water moderately, and they will soon begin to root afresh, and grow and become established, either for the window, greenhouse or cold pit, or wherever you design to winter them. This practice applies to heliotrope, lantana, scarlet geranium, cuphea, salvia, &c. Herbaceous plants of all kinds may be divided and re-set this month. Plant bulbs as advised in another place, under the head of Spring Flowering Bulbs. The flower garden cannot be complete without a good assortment of these.

Alterations in the flower garden, lawn, or shrubbery, may now be made, such as making flower beds, new walks, graveling, sodding, &c. The soil is now in a better condition to work, and this is generally a more leisure season than the spring.

Transplanting many of the deciduous trees and shrubs may be done immediately after the fall of the leaf. All fall planting is better done early. If left till just before hard frosts set in, better leave it till spring. Many of the hardiest shrubs bloom earlier and better, the next season, by being planted early in the fall. The pyrus japonica, altheas, syringas, spireas, &c., are of this class.

**FRUIT AND FLOWER DEPARTMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.**—We have not room this month to speak of the fruit and flowers exhibited at the St. Louis Fair. In our next number we will give a report of this department of the exhibition.

### AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

The American Pomological Society held its seventh biennial session at Mozart Hall, in New York city, commencing on the 11th of September. The meeting was continued through three entire days. A large amount of business was transacted, and at no former meeting of the society that we have attended was the business more thoroughly completed. Delegates were present from seventeen States, including North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio and other Western States. The meeting was opened by an interesting address from the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Society.

The room appropriated for the display of fruit was found altogether too small for the great collection presented by the members of the society. Although we have never known a season of greater scarcity yet Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry exhibited 200 varieties of pears, besides a large collection of plums and other fruits. The President exhibited 144 varieties of pears. Mr. Wm. Reid, of Elizabethtown, N. J., contributed 104 varieties, and there were many collections of all kinds of fruit from other members. The display of apples was also fine. A collection of 77 varieties of apples, besides pears and other fruits was exhibited by Messrs. Westbrook & Mendenhall, Greensboro, North Carolina, and we think it should forever dispel the idea that the South is not adapted to fruit growing. The apples particularly in this collection were remarkably large, fair and well colored, beyond any others on the tables. A fine collection of grapes was exhibited, including the new varieties of Delaware, Rebecca, Hartford Prolife, &c., by Dr. Grant and others.

The city of Philadelphia was determined upon as the place for holding the next meeting of the Society in 1860—the date to be fixed by the President.

The following officers were elected for the next term of two years :

*President.*—The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts.

*Vice Presidents.*—S. L. Goodale, Maine ; H. J. French, New Hampshire ; Samuel Walker, Massachusetts ; Fred. Holbrook, Vermont ; Stephen H. Smith, Rhode Island ; A. S. Monson, Connecticut ; Charles Downing, New York ; William Reid, New Jersey ; Hartman Kuhn, jr., Pennsylvania ; E. Tatnall, Delaware ; Charles B. Calvert, Maryland ; Yardley Taylor, Virginia ; Walter L. Steele, North Carolina ; A. G. Sumner, South Carolina ; Richard Peters, Georgia ; Jos. L. Moultrie, Alabama ; Dr. M.

W. Phillips, Mississippi ; Jas. S. Downer, Tennessee ; Lawrence Young, Kentucky ; A. H. Ernst, Ohio ; J. C. Holmes, Michigan ; J. A. D. Nelson, Indiana ; J. W. Felt, Louisiana ; Thomas Affeck, Texas ; R. C. Overman, Illinois ; N. J. Colman, Missouri ; George Worthin, Arkansas ; Robert Avery, Iowa ; J. C. Brayton, Wisconsin ; Simpson Thompson, California ; Joshua Pierce, District of Columbia ; Edward Hunter, Utah ; Amos Stewart, Minnesota ; C. B. Lines, Kansas ; William Davenport, Oregon ; Hugh Allen, Canada East ; James Dougal, Canada West.

In our next number we shall speak more fully of the proceedings and discussions of the members of the Convention.

[For the Valley Farmer.]

### SPRING FLOWERING BULBS.

No gardener can commence the floral year right without a collection of the early spring flowering bulbous plants. Their earliness and their varied showy beauty, render them objects of universal admiration wherever seen, and moreover, by their aid the flower garden may be kept gay from the first opening of vegetation in the spring until the last rose of summer ; and to this end we design to instruct those of our readers who, having no better plan, will follow our directions, and as they require that preparations should begin now, for next year's floral campaign, we now begin our directions :

The hardy spring and summer flowering varieties, all of which should be planted in autumn, we shall only speak of now. These flowers are of the easiest cultivation, will even bear some rough usage, though they will repay a little extra care. Some of them may be left in the ground for several years without removal, and they will annually, in their proper season, spring up and greet you with a return of their loveliness and beauty.

The soil best suited to their growth is a lightish, sandy loam, with which some well-rotted manure and leaf-mould have been mixed, and the whole deeply spaded. In soils devoid of sand, a handful or two might be placed in the hole on which the bulbs may be planted.

October is the best time for planting out these bulbs, for though it may be done any time before hard frosts set in, yet the earlier the better, as they commence to root and seem to get stronger and flower much better than when planted late. We enumerate the kinds as they come into bloom in the spring : First of all comes the modest little.

#### SNOWDROP,

A most appropriate name, and one which it doubly deserves, as it may often be seen actually peering through the snow—its own snow-white petals drooping, enlivened by the bright green calyx. The plant is only about six inches high ; the bulbs quite small. They look best when planted in clusters of from six to twelve. They should be covered with about two inches of soil, and be planted near the edge of the bed or border.

## THE CROCUS

Is a very early flowering and most beautiful little thing, embracing several colors, as yellow, white, lilac, blue, and others striped with all these colors. These may be planted in clumps like the snowdrop, with from three to six in a cluster, the colors, either mixed or all of one color in a clump, and also near the edge.

## THE HYACINTH

Blooms a little later than the foregoing, but is deservedly popular and valued for the great variety of its colors and hues, and its adaptability to open air, window, or greenhouse culture, fitting it alike for the humblest garden plot or the most showy conservatory. It is also easily forced into bloom in mid-winter, thus still more enhancing its value. The flowers are borne on spikes about a foot high, comprising single and double varieties of almost every color—white, blue, yellow, purple, crimson, red and pink—all combined with an agreeable perfume. The hyacinth looks best planted together in a bed, with the different colors arranged according to the taste or fancy of the planter. The bulbs may be planted singly or in clusters of three, ten inches or a foot apart and three or four inches deep.

## TULIPS.

A most gorgeous sight is a bed of tulips in full bloom, of almost endless variety of colors, tints, shades and pencillings; its simplicity of culture and its hardiness and cheapness bring it within the reach of every one. It may be planted in clumps of three to six along the borders, but is much handsomer planted in beds—a circular or some simple shaped bed (both for hyacinths and tulips)—on the lawn, near the house, we think, is the most appropriate place for them. A clump should be set in the centre and then plant around in rings, one foot from the last, and if singly, six inches apart in the row, or in clumps of three, a foot apart, and about four inches deep. A bed of hyacinths might be planted, edged with crocuses of different colors; while a bed of tulips might be planted round the edge with the ornithogalum or Star of Bethlehem (white) blooms about the same time. These beds could be planted with verbenas or any other bedding plant, before the bulbs dry off, and by the time the latter was removed they would be prepared to continue the gaiety of the flower garden.

We shall conclude our list of spring flowering bulbs with the

## NARCISSUS.

This is one of the most lovely of our spring flowers. It has a strong perfume and appears to be a powerful narcotic; for, if there are too many of the flowers in a room, it will affect a weakly person, and will give even a robust person a headache. It is, however, in the open border that this sweet flower will best display its beauty, and where its perfume, instead of being sickening, will be agreeable and refreshing.—Plant largely of it, in good, strong loam, six or eight in a patch. It blooms best after the first year, and should remain in the borders three or four years without removal, and may be left till the tufts get too large and demand reducing. There are several varieties, of which the Jon-

quill is one; colors, white, yellow and orange, double and single, some with white cups and yellow petals, and *vice versa*, all beautiful. After the planting is done, it would add to the well-being of the bulbs if the beds were covered with coarse, littersy manure or tan bark, to remain on all winter. A forkful or so may be placed on single clumps along the border.

At another time we propose to have something to say about summer flowering bulbs. We do not pretend to have exhausted the list of early flowering ones, but have included the most popular, easiest cultivated and most desirable—omitting however, any attempt to give names of varieties, as they are so numerous, and probably could not be obtained. These bulbs can be procured at this season, at the principal seed stores, mostly imported from Holland, where the best bulbs are raised.

CAREW SANDERS.

St. Louis, Mo.



DWARF APPLE TREES.

The above is an engraving of a dwarf apple tree in bearing. There is no more charming object in nature than one of these miniature trees laden with large and beautiful apples. The trees will bear in three years from the bud. Any variety of the apple may be made to grow on these dwarf trees, and they generally bear larger and finer fruit than the standard trees. The dwarf apple is produced by grafting the variety you wish to raise, on the Paradise stock. The trees should be planted about six feet apart, and should be shortened-in every spring.

The pyramid apple tree is produced by grafting on the Doucain stock. It grows some larger than the dwarf, and the trees should be planted ten or twelve feet apart. These dwarf trees are designed for garden culture. They do not succeed well when planted as trees commonly are, in the orchard, any more than dwarf pear trees will.

We like to see these beautiful trees, bearing their fine, large fruit, to please the eye and gratify the taste.



## The Home Circle.

### THE ART OF BEING HAPPY.

There are many people who would be happy if they knew how. They are surrounded with plenty; they have home comforts and conveniences; they have health and friends; they have good companions and good children; they are well respected and possess fair characters. They seem to have all things necessary to make them happy, except the art of being happy. They are unhappy and yet they could scarcely give a substantial reason why. To all such we would say, study the art of being happy. Begin at once to take a better view of life. Count up your blessings. Enumerate your friends and compare them with the number of your enemies, compare your condition with thousands who have no comforts, friends or prospects. See whether your troubles are not borrowed; or whether they do not come from false opinions or feelings, vanity, pride or selfishness. People can generally be happy if they try. Keep a sunny-heart and life will be sunny. Avoid discontent; shut out complaints; think of the virtues of those you love; find excuses for their weaknesses; cherish hope, and labor to be good and to do good and the art of being happy will soon be attained.

### OUR YOUNG MEN.

What will become of our young men? They are getting too fast; and their fastness is in false and vicious things. If young men were fast in wisdom, worth and wealth, we should have no cause to fear. If they were fast in learning, art, skill, industry, economy, progress, in what makes men useful and worthy and life desirable, we might rejoice. Some no doubt are fast in all this, are young men of rare worth and promise, who are leaving their fathers and come panions in the shade. But the majority are fast in the very things in which they should be slow; fast in the use of tobacco, strong drink, profanity, late hours, low jests, ridicule, ribaldry, obscene speech; fast in spending either their own or other people's money; fast in wearing, wasting, breaking; fast in destroying health, learning evil, finding bad company, wasting time, getting vain, above their years and out of their places; fast in breaking laws, forgetting courtesies, disobeying parents, neglecting schools and churches, and seeking scenes of gaiety,

mirth and folly. There is a prevailing tendency to looseness of thought and habit, of speech and manners among young men, especially of cities and towns. Multitudes are being ruined, some by luxuries, some by idleness; but more by intemperance. This is the crying evil among the young. It is blasting a thousand fond hopes, and bringing the gray hairs of many a parent in sorrow down to the grave. Whiskey, brandy and beer! these are the luring baits of woe; these are the fire-flames that are consuming the characters and bodies of our young men; these are the seeds of evil that are growing into vagrancy, broils, fight, drunkenness, bawdiness, fraud, robbery and murder. Oh young men, cease to do evil and learn to be fast only in pursuit of good.

### WHEAT OR TARES.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Wheat or tares—which are you sowing, Fanny, dear, in the mind of this little fellow?" said Uncle Lincoln to his niece, Mrs. Howard; and he lifted a child, not beyond his fourth summer upon his knee, and laid one of his hands amid the golden curls that fell about his neck, and clustered about his snowy temples.

"Wheat I trust, Uncle Lincoln," replied Mrs. Howard, smiling yet serious. "It is the enemy who sows tares—and I am his mother."

There was a glow of proud feeling in the countenance of Mrs. Howard, as she said, "I am his mother."

It was Mr. Lincoln's first visit to his niece since her marriage and removal to a city some hundred miles away from her old home.

"Even a mother's hand may sow tares," said the old gentleman. "I have seen it done many times. Not of design, but in thoughtless inattention to the quality of seed she held in her hand. The enemy mixes tares with wheat quite as often as he scatters evil seed. The husband man must not only watch his fields by night and day but also the repositories of his ground, lest the enemy cause him to sow tares as well as wheat upon his own fruitful fields."

"Willie," said Mrs. Howard, speaking to her little boy, about ten minutes afterwards, "don't upset my work basket; stop, I say, you little rogue!"

Seeing that the wayward child did not mean to heed her words, the mother started forward, but not in time to prevent the spoons of cotton, scissors, emory cushion, &c., from being scattered about the floor.

Willie laughed in great glee at this exploit, while Mrs. Howard gathered up the contents of the work basket, which she now placed on the shelf above the reach of her mischievous boy. Then she shook her finger at him in mock resentment, saying—

"You little sinner! If you do that again, I will send you off with the milkman."

"Wheat or tares, Fanny?" Uncle Lincoln inquired as he looked soberly at his niece.

"Neither," replied Mrs. Howard, smiling gayly.

"Tares," said Uncle Lincoln emphatically.

"Nonsense, Uncle."

"The tares of disobedience Fanny. You have planted the seed, and it has already taken root. Nothing will choke out the wheat sooner. The tares of falsehood you also throw in upon the newly broken soil. What are you thinking about, my child?"

"The tares of falsehood, Uncle Lincoln! What are you thinking about?" said Mrs. Howard in real surprise.

"Did you not say that you would send him off with the milkman if he did that again? I wonder if he believed you?"

"Of course he did not."

"Then," said Uncle Lincoln, "he has already discovered that his mother makes but light account of truth. Will his mother be surprised if he should grow up to set small value on his word?"

"You treat this matter too seriously Uncle. He knows that I am only playing with him."

"He knows that you are telling him what is not true," replied Mr. Lincoln.

"It was only in sport," said Fanny persistently.

"But in sport with sharp-edged instruments—playing with deadly poisons." The old gentleman looked and spoke with the seriousness that oppressed his feelings. "Fanny! Fanny! Truth and obedience are good seed. Falsehood and disobedience are tares from the Evil One. Whatever you plant in the garden of your child will grow, and the harvest will be wheat or tares just as you have sown."

Mrs. Howard did not reply, but her countenance took on a sober cast.

"Willie," said she a few moments afterwards, "go down to Jane and tell her to bring me a glass of water."

Willie, who was amusing himself with some pictures, looked up, on hearing his name, but, as he did not feel like going off to the kitchen, he made no response, and let his eyes turn to the pictures in which he had become interested.

"Willie!" Mrs. Howard spoke with decision, "did you hear me?"

"I don't want to go," answered Willie.

"Go this minute!"

"I am afraid."

"Afraid of what?" inquired the mother.

"Afraid of the cat."

"No, you are not. That cat never hurt you or any body else."

"I am afraid of the milkman. You said he would carry me off."

"The milkman is not down stairs," said Mrs. Howard, her face beginning to crimson; he only comes in the morning."

"Yes he is. I heard his wagon a little while ago, and he is talking with Jane now. Don't you hear him?" said the little fellow, with remarkable skill, having all the semblance of truth in his tone and expression.

Mrs. Howard did not look towards her Uncle; she was afraid to do that.

"Willie," the mother spoke very seriously, "you know that the milkman is not down stairs, and you know that you are not afraid of the cat. What you have said therefore is not true; and it is wicked to utter a falsehood."

"Ho! ho!" laughed out the bright-eyed little fellow, evidently amused at his own sharpness; "then you are wicked for you say that which is not true every day."

"Willie,"

"The milkman has not carried me off yet."

There was a world of meaning in Willie's face and voice.

"You haven't whipped me for throwing my cap out the window."

"Willie," ejaculated the astonished mother.

"D'ye see that?" and the young rebel drew from his apron pocket a fine mosaic breastpin, which he had positively been forbidden to touch, and held it up with a look of triumph, and defiance.

"You little wretch!" exclaimed Mrs. Howard, "this is going too far;" and springing towards her boy, she grappled him in her arms, and fled with her struggling burden from the room.

It was a quarter of an hour before she returned alone to the apartment where she had left her Uncle. Her face was sober and her eyes betrayed recent tears.

"Wheat or tares, Fanny?" said the old gentleman, in earnest tones, as his niece came back.

"Tares," was the half mournful response.

"Wheat were better, Fanny."

"I see it Uncle."

"And you will look in future to the seed in your hand, ere you scatter it upon the heart of your child?"

"God helping, I will, dear uncle."

"Remember, Fanny," said Mr. Lincoln, "that truth and obedience are good seed. Plant them, and the harvest will come in blessings."

### Beginning the World.

Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man adrift with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim: ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature subservient to the laws which govern men, and you have given what will be of more value than the Indies. To be thrown upon his own resources, is to be cast into the very lap of fortune, for our faculties then undergo a developement, and display an energy, of which they were previously insusceptible.

A pretty woman pleases the eye; a good woman pleases the heart. The one is a jewel, the other a treasure.

## Editor's Table.

### NOTICE--REMOVAL.

The office of the VALLEY FARMER, in St. Louis, has been removed to the North-East corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, in the new building opposite the Court House,—second floor.

### OUR RULES.

*Subscribers will please to remember that we invariably stop the Farmer when the advance payment is exhausted. Therefore, all who desire its continuance should send on the money for renewal that they may miss no numbers between the expiration of the old and the commencement of the new subscription. They will then have each volume complete.*

### The Steam Plow Successful--Triumphant Trial.

One of the greatest achievements of the present day—not second in importance to laying the Atlantic Cable—is the invention of the Steam Plow, and the successful trial of it on our Western prairies. We have frequently said that the time would come when plowing would be done by steam, but we did not expect to be an eye witness to the first successful experiment in America. Neither were we expecting to see the object attained for years. We have always believed that the immense power which is used to draw heavy trains of cars on the rail road track could be used for drawing a gang of plows and performing the operation of plowing in the most rapid and perfect manner.

We were present at the Illinois State fair, and there witnessed a trial which convinced all who were present that plowing could be successfully done by steam. We have not space this month to give a full description of this steam plow. It was invented by Joseph H. Hawkes, of Lancaster county, Penn. He has been engaged for two years in making and perfecting it. He was poor and had many obstacles to overcome. The first machine he made would not operate—but it was the fault of the engine and not the inventor. He persevered in his effort—meeting the scoffs and jeers of all who knew him—but he has at last triumphed and his name will be long remembered. Mr. Dickinson, a native of the same county befriended him—furnished him with the necessary means to build and put in operation this plow.

It was tried at Centralia under the most disadvantageous circumstances. The ground was so dry and hard that it was almost impossible to get a plow into the earth. Every farmer said it would be impossible to plow with horses. The plows used were fallow plows, yet the only place they could be tried was on sod land. But notwithstanding this, so great was the power of the machine that the plows were forced down into this stiff, hard, baked soil and drawn through it, doing the plowing in the best style. Every one present was convinced if it could plow such land, under such circumstances, it would do well anywhere. It moves over the land drawing a train of plows—6 being attached to it at the present time—yet it could easily draw double the number.

It is carried on wheels and under the centre is a broad drum wheel to prevent it from sinking into the ground when wet. It is by a very simple contrivance turned to the right or left or made to stop or back. The frame work to which the plows are attached can be detached and then it can be used to carry heavy loads—if the roads are tolerably level and smooth. It possesses considerable speed and some twenty or thirty persons can be seated on it. It was made to travel around the ring used for the trial of the speed of horses both forwards and backwards with considerable velocity. After the farmer has done his plowing with it he can attach a band and saw his plank or wood, or thresh or grind his grain. The most enthusiastic cheers were given by the immense crowd in attendance, whenever it was put in operation. The inventor has brought it to the West for the purpose of thoroughly trying and perfecting it upon our prairies. We hope that the invention will be found useful and that the inventor may meet with encouragement from our Western people.

### Illinois State Fair.

A most splendid and successful exhibition has taken place which has recently closed at Centralia. We predicted that it would be one of the finest exhibitions ever held in the State, and are gratified to say that our predictions have been verified. Fears had been expressed that the people of southern Illinois could not get up and sustain a successful State Fair. But nobly have they done it. Most of the southern counties poured forth their hundreds, and many of them their thousands on this occasion. The farmers of the Northern portion of the State, likewise deserve credit for coming the distance and in the numbers they did. We were present the last two days of the fair. The citizens of Centralia had prepared the fair grounds in the best manner—erected suitable and commodious buildings and done everything in their power to contribute to the success of the exhibition. Hereafter there will be no doubt of the ability of the people of southern Illinois to sustain a State Fair. In many respects the "Egyptians," as they are sometimes termed, have decided advantages, in an agricultural point of view, over their more northern brethren. They have a far milder and consequently more preferable climate, which, to farmers, is a matter of the greatest importance. They have likewise an abundance of timber generally, and more streams of water. They can send the products of their farms to the south as well as to the north—to eastern markets, or to St. Louis a western market. And there are numerous other advantages which might be claimed for the farmers of central and southern Illinois, over their more northern brethren. And we think that the holding of this fair at Centralia, and the splendid success which has attended it, has done, and will do much to bring about an appreciation of the advantages of this section of the State.

We do not recollect of having seen at any Fair such a fine exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep and swine of the various classes. The exhibition of agricultural implements and machines was remarkably fine, and most of those exhibited of great excellence. We believe the largest exhibitor in this line was Henry D. Emery, of Chicago, who had a splendid show of implements and machines. But there were scores of other exhibitors in this department, many of them having on exhibition ma-

chines of great merit. The show of fruit was fair but did not come up to that of the St. Louis Fair. The Floral Hall, Fine Art Hall, and the arrangements for seating the ladies, exhibiting the stock, &c., were far behind, as could not otherwise be expected, those at St. Louis. But in the exhibition of sheep, swine, cattle and agricultural implements, we must acknowledge the Illinois Fair surpassed the St. Louis. But the Illinois Fair coming immediately after the St. Louis Fair was of great advantage to the former. Much of the stock and many of the machines and implements that were on exhibition at St. Louis were taken over and again exhibited at Centralia.

The very best feeling pervaded all who were present—officers, exhibitors and spectators—all seemed to enjoy the occasion, and we have rarely seen things move on more smoothly and pleasantly anywhere. At night agricultural meetings were held and various questions of interest were discussed by the farmers in attendance.—These meetings were exceedingly interesting and valuable and they should be held at every county and State Fair. We shall have more to say about these discussions hereafter.

#### Fair of the St. Clair Co., Ill., Ag. and Mech. Association.

This exhibition was held on the 1st, 2d and 3d of September, at Belleville. The society have beautiful grounds which they purchased and improved last year. In some respects the exhibition of this year was better than last. There was a far better display of agricultural implements and machines. The mechanical interests were well represented. The exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep and swine was creditable. There were a number of fine Short Horn cattle on exhibition. Among the exhibitors in this department were Mr. Conrad Bornman, E. W. West, Jas. Ogle, J. A. Pierce, W. J. McBride, L. D. Cabanne, R. A. Moore, S. Winn, J. N. Glasgow, &c.

There were some fine horses, mules, jacks and jennies on exhibition. The splendid Morgan stallion "Addison," was on hand attracting the attention and eliciting the praise of all. He is, without doubt, one of the best stallions in the West. The sum of \$5,000 was paid for him last year by an association of gentlemen for the purpose of improving the breed of horses in St. Clair Co.

The show of fruit was good. We learned the name of only one exhibitor, Mr. S. B. Sandidge, who had some excellent varieties of peaches of mammoth size.

Being present only a few hours the first day we are not prepared to give a full report. In accordance with a previous invitation we delivered the annual address on the occasion. Taking into consideration the early time at which the fair was held, the general sickness throughout the country, the hard times, &c., we think the officers of the association should rejoice at the success which attended their fifth annual Exhibition. For the polite attentions shown us we return our sincere thanks. Mr. S. B. Chandler, one of the officers of the society has, since the fair, laid us under a still greater debt of gratitude by forwarding us a list of thirty-six subscribers to the Valley Farmer.

**THE CLINTON Co., (ILL.) AG. AND MECH. ASSOCIATION,** will hold their annual fair at Carlyle, on the 13th, 14th and 15th inst. Mr. O. B. Nichols, Presi-

dent of the association is one of the best informed and most thorough-going agriculturists of Southern Illinois, and he with other officers of the association, are making preparations for a splendid exhibition. We hope there may be a large attendance and a most successful Fair.

#### The Lawton Blackberry.

A number of our subscribers have requested us to give our opinion of the merits of this fruit, and some of them desire us to inform them whether they can obtain the true plants of this variety at St. Louis, and of whom they can be obtained.

We have had the true Lawton or New Rochelle blackberry in our garden for the past two years, and from our own experience with it can recommend it as being a valuable acquisition to our list of fruits. It is much larger than our common blackberry and also more productive. The berry differs from the wild variety in being much larger round in proportion to its length. It is of a jet black color. We have exhibited clusters of this fruit which have astonished those who beheld them.—The fruit did better this year than last, but the plants were older and we expected but little from them last year. This season may have been particularly favorable but we can say from our own experience that we can recommend our readers to try them and we think they will be pleased with them. The fruit should not be picked till fully ripe, when it is excellent. Mr. Carew Sanders, of the St. Louis Nursery, has the true variety. His advertisement will be found in our columns. Mr. S. is a reliable nurseryman and everything ordered of him will be packed and sent with proper care. Doubtless there are others of our advertisers who have the true variety—but we have not seen their plants in bearing.

#### Convention of Agricultural Editors.

Agreeably to previous notice a meeting of editors representing the Agricultural press was held at Mozart Hall, New York, during the recesses of the meetings of the Pomological society. A very unexpectedly large number of representatives were present from every quarter of the Union, considering that the period embraced the height of the season of Agricultural fairs.

The meeting was organized by calling H. P. BYRAM, of the Valley Farmer, to the chair, and appointing ORANGE JUDD, of the American Agriculturist, Secretary. After some discussion upon various topics it was finally determined to establish a permanent organization, and to hold another convention at a future period.

The following gentlemen were appointed officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.—H. P. Byram, Editor "Valley Farmer," Louisville, Ky.

SECRETARY.—Orange Judd, Editor "American Agriculturist," New York city.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—Simon Brown, Editor "N. E. Farmer," Boston; M. C. Weld, Editor "Homestead," Hartford, Conn.; Joseph Harris, Editor "Genesee Farmer," Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas Brown, Editor "Ohio Farmer," Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Hoyt, Editor "Wisconsin Farmer," Madison, Wis.

On motion of Mr. Clift, the above gentlemen were by vote requested to select the most suitable time and place next season, and issue a call for a general Convention of the entire Agricultural and Horticultural Press of the Country.



### Seed Corn.

Last season, before the period of corn harvest arrived, we alluded to the importance of selecting seed corn in the fields from the standing corn, which affords the only opportunity of securing seed from such plants as the farmer would prefer as the type of his entire succeeding crop. This course, if continued year after year, would surely result in a constantly increasing acreable yield of corn, as well as an improvement in the weight and quality of the grain. But above all this, those who followed our instructions last year, escaped the consequences of the severe weather which proved so disastrous to almost the entire crop of corn in the West, where, in many neighborhoods, hardly sufficient sound corn could be met with for seed for the present crop.

By selecting the seed in the field as soon as it is fairly ripe and tying it in bunches and hanging it up in some cool, airy place, will not only afford the opportunity of selecting from the best and most productive stalks, but if carefully stored in a suitable place, will insure it against a similar casualty and save much trouble and expense to procure sound seed at a time when it is needed to plant.

### Chinese Sugar Cane.

The all absorbing subject of sugar cane with the farmers a few months ago, so far as it relates to the public journals, seems almost entirely to have been forgotten. Since we last alluded to the subject of the manufacture of syrup or sugar, we have met with no new facts or information worthy of special notice. The process followed by most farmers last season in pressing the canes and boiling down the juice, was so nearly similar in almost every instance, that we do not deem it important to allude to it. The only material light that seemed to be cast upon the subject, was from the account of the experiments given by Mr. J. S. Lovering, of Philadelphia. Mr. Lovering's efforts to produce sugar were quite successful, while the experiments of thousands of others proved failures. Mr. Lovering has given to the public merely a Diary of his proceedings in too voluminous and varied a form to answer fully the purpose of popular instruction. We were in hopes, from the result of these experiments, that one so well qualified for the task as Mr. Lovering is, would ere this, have given to the public, in a more condensed and tangible form, all the information afforded by his several experiments. Were this now done, it would afford much light to those who will make experiments with the cane the present fall, and lead to the speedy establishment of a correct method of operation, which would prove of vast benefit to the public. We now hope that before the season of pressing is past, such instructions will be furnished as shall clearly test the value of this new plant in the United States.

Of what was done in France the last year, no account seems to have reached this side of the Atlantic. If the new cane is as valuable as we hope it may prove to be, we shall look for some valuable information in regard to the subject from those interested, in that country.

**N. E. DISTRICT (Mo.) FAIR.**—We learn from the Paris "Mercury" that the above fair was very successful. Hon. J. M. Bean, President of the society, is an efficient officer, and has done much towards contributing to the success of the exhibition.

**R. H. CREEL, of Mo.,** enquires whether the seeds of evergreens, such as Arborvitae, &c., are now sufficiently matured, and whether they should be planted in the fall or spring? Ans. On examination, if the capsules of any of the seeds referred to are dry and the seeds separate freely they may be considered ripe. Nearly all of this class of seeds should be planted in boxes in the fall. The soil should be a sandy loam and the seeds slightly covered and exposed out of doors. In the spring a covering of light moss has a tendency to render the soil light and in a moist state, and hastens vegetation. The young plants should remain the first year in the boxes, and be carefully watched and watered, and protected from the too direct rays of the sun. The seed can not be had in St. Louis that we are aware of. The other letter of our correspondent has, by accident, been misplaced.

**PATENTED INVENTIONS.**—The list of patents issued from the United States patent office for the week ending the 31st of August exceeds one hundred in number—nearly one-third of which relate to AGRICULTURE. The means by which the more thorough cultivation of the earth and the gathering of its fruits, is claiming a large share of the attention of the inventors of the present day, affording greater inducements to young men of the present generation to become prosperous and independent farmers than at any other period of the world.

In speaking of patents we will take occasion here to remark that of the number granted for the week referred to, THIRTY-FIVE were secured through the agency of Messrs. Munn & Co., of the "Scientific American," whom we cordially recommend to our readers as every way reliable and expeditious.

**SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.**—This valuable weekly periodical has just entered upon its fourteenth volume. It is devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, AGRICULTURE, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill work, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance. To the many thousands of intelligent readers of the "Scientific American" scattered over this and other countries, no word of praise is needed from us. But to thousands of others, who are not familiar with its character, we will say that we regard it as one of the most interesting and valuable periodicals in the world. There is no branch of the subjects named above on which it is not constantly giving light and information. It is published by Munn & Co., New York. Single subscriptions \$2.00 a year. Ten copies \$15, and larger clubs at reduced rates.

**SCIENTIFIC ARTISAN.**—This is a new and beautiful weekly paper recently started at Cincinnati, devoted to Science, Art, Discovery and Invention. Terms, \$2.00 per annum, single copy, with reduction to clubs. Address American Patent Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**ST. CHARLES CO., (Mo.) FAIR.**—The annual exhibition of the St. Charles county Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held at St. Charles, Mo., commencing on the 12th of October and continuing four days.

### A Proposition for New Subscribers.

It is supposed that farmers have more money at command in the fall than at any other season of the year. Many of the crops have been harvested and are at this season being marketed. The stormy days and long evenings are approaching. How should the farmer spend them? Evidently by reading good books and papers and especially those devoted to Agriculture. He should be acquiring knowledge that will be beneficial to him in the next years farm operations. By all means, if he has not before, he should now subscribe for some good agricultural journal or journals. It will be money in his pocket if he will do so. He has a profession as well as other professional men, and there is just as much necessity for him to understand it, as for the lawyer, the doctor, the minister to understand their professions.—The farmer has a mind to cultivate and inform and the winter is the best season for this purpose. Friends will you not aid us in effecting this good work. Will you not assist us in bringing a knowledge of the value of our paper to every farmer. By so doing you will greatly favor them and us. And to aid you still more in this purpose we have determined to send the "Valley Farmer" to all new subscribers who forward us one DOLLAR, to January, 1860—giving them two numbers for this year, November and December, containing a great amount of valuable information EXTRA. You will be sure to get the "Valley Farmer," acknowledged by all to be one of the best agricultural journals in the country, from the time of subscribing to 1860 for one dollar. Who is so poor as not to afford this sum for so much valuable reading. Friends, we hope you will send on a large number of new subscribers.

### To Advertisers.

We respectfully call the attention of advertisers to the VALLEY FARMER as an advertising medium. Having been published in St. Louis—the great emporium of the West—for TEN YEARS PAST, it has become thoroughly established, and now numbers its thousands of subscribers in every Western State. It is, without doubt, to Nurserymen, Dealers in Seeds, Agricultural Implements and Machines, Patentees, Book Publishers and Advertisers generally, the very best medium for reaching the reading, thinking, enterprising farmers, gardeners, fruit growers and stock raisers of the great Mississippi valley. It has had no other agricultural paper to compete with it, and therefore has the entire farming patronage. All advertisements appear both in the Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo., editions. Advertisers at a distance will send their favors to the St. Louis office.

### AMERICAN HORSES FOR THE EMPEROR OF THE

**FRENCH.**—Three fine horses have recently been shipped from New York to the French Emperor. Two of them were purchased near Boston and the other near Montpelier, Vt., by Mr. Willington of Mass., who accompanies them to France. Very complete arrangements were provided for them on board the ship "Ariel."—The price of their passage was \$500.

A span of fine horses was purchased in Vermont last year and shipped to the Emperor, with which he was so well pleased that he has been induced to order these.

**EARLY FROST.**—On the 23d and 24th of August frost occurred in various portions of the country East and West. In some low locations, vegetation was somewhat injured—but generally slight damage was done.

### State Fairs for 1858.

The following State Fairs are to be held during 1858: Alabama, at Montgomery, Oct. 18 to 22. California, at Marysville, Aug. 23 to 28. Connecticut, at Hartford, Oct. 12 to 15. Indiana, at Indianapolis, Oct. 4 to 9. Iowa, at Oskaloosa, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1. New Hampshire, at Dover, Oct. 6 to 8. New York, at Syracuse, Oct. 5 to 8. Virginia, at Petersburg, Oct. — to —. Wisconsin at Madison, Oct. 4 to 7. United States, at Richmond, Va., Oct. 25 to 30.

### Fairs in Missouri for 1858.

S. E. District, Oct. 7, 8, 9.  
Central District " Boonville, Oct. 4 to 10  
Marion co., Palmyra, Oct. 12 to 16.  
Clay co., Liberty, Oct. 5, 6, 7.  
Cooper Boonville, Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.  
Ralls New London Oct. 6, 7, 8, 9.  
Polk Bolivar, Oct. 7, 8.  
C. Girardeau C Girardeau Oct. 7, 8, 9.  
Dade Greenfield, Oct. 13, 14, 15.

### COUNTY FAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Warsaw.....	Warsaw.....	Sept. 29	October	1
Edgar.....	Paris.....	" 28	"	1
Morgan.....	Jacksonville.....	" 23	"	1
Adams.....	Quincy.....	" 29	"	1
Carroll.....	Mt. Carroll.....	" 29	"	1
Mason.....	Havana.....	" 29	"	1
Montgomery.....	Hillsboro.....	" 25	"	1
Bureau.....	Princeton.....	" 29	"	1
Lake.....	Liberty.....	"	"	5, 6
Livingston.....	Pontine.....	"	"	6, 7
Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	"	"	6, 8
Monroe.....	Waterloo.....	"	"	14, 16

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### T. HEQUEMBOURG.

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